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GERMAN ATTACKS ON AMERICANS FAIL WITH SEVERE LOSS

French Defeat An Attempt Of Enemy To Cross The Matz

RUSH OF TROOPS

Movement Across Atlantic Breaks All Maritime Records

U.S. BREAKS RECORD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 17.—The Morning Post states that the arrivals of American troops during the past few days have eclipsed all records. Considered purely as a feat of shipping the movements across the Atlantic are without precedent in the annals of the mercantile marine. The scenes during the week-end at one port were amazing, ship after ship discharging its cargo of khaki-clad men who were immediately whirled away in special trains.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 16.—An American official communique reports: We repulsed with severe losses to the enemy an attack in the region of the Woevre, taking some prisoners. We broke up two attacks in the region of Chateau Thierry.

There has been very active reciprocal artillerying in the regions of Chateau Thierry and Picardy.

London, June 17.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning: We took a few prisoners in a successful raid eastward of Arras. We repulsed an attempted raid in the neighborhood of Givenchy.

The enemy heavily bombarded our positions northwestward of Albert for a short period during the night.

Drop 19 Tons Of Bombs

London, June 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wires that he has nothing to report.

Aviation: We dropped ten tons of bombs during the day-time and nine tons during the night on enemy targets including the railway stations at Estaires and Armentieres and Bruges Docks.

We brought down three and drove down two enemy machines. No British machines are missing.

A German official communique reports: We repulsed local attacks made by the English who entered our foremost lines westward of Locon. We repulsed enemy attacks at Dommiers and Villers-Cotterets.

Matz-Oise Junction Held

Paris, June 16.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Local actions northeast of Bois de Genlis, southward of Dammard and in the region of Vinli enabled us to take seventy prisoners and capture some machine-guns.

The attempt made by the enemy to cross the river Matz at its junction with the Oise failed under our fire.

Paris, June 16.—The official communique issued this evening reports: In Woevre the enemy this morning obtained a footing in the village of Xivry, from which they were driven by our counter-attack, losing some prisoners.

Non-Delivery Suit Up In U.S. Court

Claiming non-delivery of a consignment of saccharine, suit for return of Y.2,000 and damages to the extent of Tls. 1,400 was begun against the Manchurian-American Trading Co., in the United States Court yesterday by A. Tapelisky and A. Milikorsky, a Russian partnership with head offices in Harbin. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. B. Davies for the defendants. Mr. E. B. Rose, Acting Commissioner in the absence of Judge Lobingier, heard the testimony.

Nephew Of Pershing Wounded At Front

MAJOR R. PADDOCK.

Major Richard B. Paddock, of the Regular Army, who was reported wounded in a recent casualty list, is a nephew of General Pershing and a graduate of West Point, class of 1914. Major Paddock is the son of Major-General Paddock, who was one of the American officers killed in the advance on Peking in the Boxer uprising of 1900.

CHINPUTANG IS NOW TO FAVOR OLD PARLIAMENT

Defeated In Plan To Control New One; Senate Election June 20

Northerners Take Swatow

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 18.—It is semi-officially stated that the Northern troops have captured Swatow.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 18.—The Central Electoral College announces the elections to the Senate on the 20th. The Minister of Education supervises the election of ten representatives of the educationol group, the Minister of the Interior supervises the election of eight representatives of retired officials of the high grades and persons decorated with the First, Second and Third Classes of the Order of Merit and also of two representatives of the Manchu Princes, and the Minister of Agriculture supervises the election of five representatives of the millionaires and also four merchants abroad.

It is reported that the Chinputang, having failed to secure the election of one-third of the members of the House Representatives, with whom it hoped to possess the balance of power in the election of the President, now advocates the restoration of the old Parliament.

Confirms Restriction Of Hide Trade To U.S.

Consulate Instructed To Refuse Certification Of Invoices, With Certain Exceptions

Instructions from Washington reached the United States Consulate here yesterday that no invoices for skins, leather and hides are to be certified for shipment after June 15, except in cases covered by Bill of Lading dated not later than June 15 or covered by import license number higher than 96,000.

Instructions from home offices to agents here were received last week to the effect that hide shipments were to be restricted. No official confirmation has reached here, however, regarding the rumor that there is to be a wholesale prohibition of various commodities.

The Weather

Gloomy and damp, with threats of thunderstorms. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.1 and the minimum 67.8, the figures for the corresponding date a year ago being 77.7 and 66.6.

Japan's Emperor Welcomes Prince Arthur of Connaught; Royal Mission Is Decorated

Dignitaries Join In Greetings To King George's Representative Who Brings Baton Of British Field Marshal To Nippon's Ruler

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, June 18.—A rocket fired at Kengasaki Point early this morning announced that the ship carrying Prince Arthur of Connaught had been sighted. All the ships in Yokohama Harbor were decked with bunting and the 2nd Squadron, specially detailed for the purpose, fired a royal salute.

When the ship had dropped anchor Vice-Admiral Yamaya, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, in company with Field Marshal Viscount Kawamura, Chief of the Reception Committee, and others boarded the Shinyo Maru to receive His Royal Highness and bring him to land on board a naval launch.

On landing Prince Arthur was met by Sir Conyngham Greene, the British Ambassador; Admiral Nawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Admiralty; Major-General Narita, Commandant of the Fortifications of the Bay; Mr. Ariyoshi, Governor of Kanagawa, and Mr. Kensuke Ando, Mayor of Yokohama; representatives of the British community and others. Speeches were presented by the Mayor and the British community and the daughter of Governor Ariyoshi presented a garland.

The welcome was not demonstrative, as is customary when receiving a royal personage, but was cordial and sincere to a marked degree.

The Reception Committee consists of Field Marshal Viscount Kawamura, Admiral of the Fleet, Baron Ijuin, the Marquis Inouye, formerly Japanese Ambassador in London, and five others.

Press Welcomes Prince

Despite the fact that this is the rainy season, the day on which Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived here was bright and sunny. All the daily newspapers, without a single exception, print the royal portrait with editorials heartily welcoming His Royal Highness in which one and the same sentiment prevails, namely, the most sincere appreciation of the Royal Mission as indisputable evidence of the ever-growing strength of the bond uniting the two Courts and the nations in the alliance.

Editorial expressions this morning are actually a competitive exhibition of rhetorical skill on the same subject.

Count Terauchi said: "The Court, the Government and the people welcome the British Royal Mission with genuine gladness and enthusiasm. The exchange of courtesies between the two Courts tends materially to strengthen the political ties of the two countries."

Baron Goto remarked: "The alliance essentially is based on the principles of peace and justice. The Allies are prepared to defend them by the sword. The royal visit at a momentous period like the present will long be remembered by the people here."

Viscount Kato said: "The Royal Mission may be interpreted as denoting that the Alliance will be placed on a firmer foundation and the relations of the two countries become friendlier than ever."

Mayor Ando's Remarks

Mr. Ando, the Mayor of Yokohama, in a speech of welcome to Prince Arthur of Connaught, said: "On behalf of the citizens of Yokohama I have the great honor to extend to Your Highness the heartiest welcome. The friendship of Great Britain and Japan has been long lasting. Not for a day has it changed. [illegible] ves us great satisfaction to witness the evidences of the strong alliance which binds our two nations in earnest mutual effort toward their high end in the present turmoil of war.

"The arrival in Japan of Your Highness as the personal representative of your august Sovereign to present our Emperor with the baton of a field-

(Continued on Page 3)

SUPREME COURT TRIAL FOR POLICE SERGEANT

High British Tribunal Will Hear Charges Of Embezzlement Against Tait

Sergeant J. H. Tait of The Shanghai Municipal Police yesterday was held for trial in the British Supreme Court on charges of embezzlement following the closing of the prosecution in the trial at the British Police Court before Acting Magistrate F. Alan Robinson. No defense was offered.

The case was resumed yesterday with the Municipal Police Club boy, Mr. R. Harris of the Public Works Department and Mr. A. J. Stewart, headmaster of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys testifying against the Police Sergeant.

Allied Sailors' Dance And Show A Success

Thanks to the energy of Mrs. McIntosh, the sailors now in port—British, French, Italian and American—and their friends had a delightful evening at the Hanbury Institute Monday night. The first part of the evening was taken up by a vaudeville entertainment in which many of our prominent amateurs took part, and this was followed by a clever skit called 'Thumbs up' which was both written and played by men of the Monitor Gnat. The way the sailor boys portrayed the various parts was great, and the house was kept in shrieks of laughter.

After an interval in which all sorts of appealing refreshments were dispensed by the prettiest girls in town, there was a dance which kept everybody busy until the small hours of the morning. Captain H. E. Morton of the Astor House had showers of thanks poured upon his head for lending the hotel's orchestra, and Mr. Jack Raynes caught the spirit of the proceedings and gave of his brightest and jolliest.

Captain Agassiz provided the liquid refreshments which found plenty of partakers from all quarters. The bevy of nice girls who took it upon themselves to lead the Jack Tars through the mysteries of one stepping are to be congratulated upon the success that attended their efforts.

30,000 MARK PASSED IN Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN

Association To Give Prizes To Workers And Donors In Building Fund Drive

Over $30,000 has been secured in the Y.M.C.A.'s new building fund campaign, according to the clock in the Hall and Holtz building yesterday evening. A number of Chinese women have volunteered as workers for the campaign.

The Association has decided upon a list of prizes for workers and suitable tokens of recognition for donors to the fund.

The prizes for workers are to be small cast metal medallions of the new building superimposed on a large shield with inscriptions to indicate what prize each one is and the occasion of its bestowal.

The one who secures the largest number of dollars will receive a gold medallion. The one who secures the second largest number of dollars will receive a silver medallion.

The leading man in each team will receive a bronze medallion and the second in each team will receive a brass medallion.

The boys team will receive the same kind of prizes but smaller and on a differently shaped shield.

Each donor who gives $500 or more may name a room for each $500.00 given. Any one who gives Tls. 10,000 may name a wing of one floor; any one who give Tls. 20,000 may name the big dining room, and any one who gives Tls. 30,000 may name a floor.

In addition to the above each person who gives from $100, to $999 will receive an engraved certificate to be framed and hung in his home.

Those who give $1,000 or more will be given a special bronze cast of the building mounted and appropriately engraved.

All workers take tiffin at Tsung Sung-leu, 478 Nanking Road every day at 12.15 and report progress.

A complete set of moving pictures of the Association's local work have been made. These pictures will be shown in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall at 120 Szechuen Road this evening at 8.00 p.m. All who are interested will be welcome and admission is free.

The pictures show the different phases of the work in the Y.M.C.A. building, the exercises at the athletic field on "Dragon Festival" day, the pictures of the baby show and the athletic drill by young ladies from the Y.W.C.A. and several girls' schools.

NEW FACTORY OPENING

The China Pencil Company, Ltd., will have the opening ceremony for their new factory at 1,001 Ward Road on Wednesday afternoon, June 26, at 4 o'clock. Mr. H. H. Fox, C. M. G., British Commercial Attache will conduct the ceremony.

Prince Arthur Of Connaught

Semenoff Decides To Fall Back To Chinese Frontier

Will Even Retreat Into China If Necessary; Notable Convention Called To Save Russia From Bolsheviki

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, June 17.—General Semenoff's staff communique for June 15 states: The enemy's reconnoitring detachment has managed to occupy a railway siding between Borzia station and Manchuria station in the rear of our force and blow up a bridge and destroy the telegraph. We have hastily taken measures to improve the dangerous situation.

The Far Eastern Committee for the Salvation of the Motherland has summoned a meeting of representatives of co-operative and commercial associations, zemstvos and Siberian municipal councils with the intention of discussing the present political situation with regard to the possibilities of intervention by the Allies. The meeting will take place in Harbin, and will also be assisted by some representatives from Central Russia.

Reliable information received here states that Colonel Orloff's detachment, which was recently despatched to Pogranichnaya, has now been transferred to Eho station, where conditions are better for drilling men and organising new detachments.

There is still no telegraph or railway communication with Vladivostok. General Semenoff has therefore decided to fall back to the Chinese frontier nearby, and if further pressed to retire inside the frontier, which is strongly held by Chinese troops.

White Guards at Irkutsk

Tokio, June 17.—A telegram from Irkutsk states that the former officers of the White Guards rose against the Soviet, attacked the prison, killed the Commissioner and his assistant and released the Revolutionists imprisoned there. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Caucasus Republic Quits

Moscow, June 2, (delayed).—In consequence of a crisis in the Government and the increase in energy of the Turkish offensive, the Caucasus Diet has declared itself dissolved and the republic no longer in existence.

Turkey has proclaimed the independence of Georgia. The Turks have launched a strong offensive against Baku.

Strike Against Soviets

Moscow, June 2, (delayed).—The General Assembly of Factory and Workshop Delegates in Petrograd has ordered the workers to strike as a protest against the policy of the Soviet Government.

Moscow, June 14.—M. Noulens, the French Ambassador has arrived. German propaganda had reported that he had been recalled.

Woman's Club Elects Music Circle Leader

Mrs. F. Ashley Named To Head Department; Announce $600 Cleared By Fete

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club met at the Carlton yesterday morning to appoint a new chairman, Mrs. Frederic Ashley being unanimously elected to hold the position for the ensuing season.

The Department will meet again to elect a vice-chairman and committee at the call of the new chairman.

It was announced at the meeting that over $600 was cleared at the American Woman's Club garden fete, held on June 9, of which $500 will go to the local Red Cross. The sum of $90 will be added to the former fund promised by the Club for the American Red Cross and the total—$500—will be sent to America. This makes about $1,400 given by the Club to the Red Cross.

War Time Speeches For Saturday Tiffin

Mr. Charles Denby And Mr. E. C. Pearce To Be Speakers

Mr. Charles Denby, former Consul-General here and at present in China for the United States War Trade Board, and Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, will be speakers at a tiffin to be given by the Saturday Club at the Carlton Cafe next Saturday. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will be chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Denby will speak on "Some American War Activities" and Mr. Pearce will talk on "The Unity of the Allies."

The tiffin will begin at 12.15 p.m. and will be over not later than 2 o'clock. Members will pay $1.50 at the door and may bring guests.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM 16,000 PRISONERS; CROSS THE PIAVE!

Italians Capture Prince Schonburg And 3,000 Of Attackers

COUNTER ATTACK

Defenders Retake Raniero Mountain And Part Of Plateau

BATTLE STILL ON

Premier Orlando Tells Deputies Lines Are Holding Well

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 16.—An Austrian official communique reports: We broke in the enemy's lines on the Plateau of the Seven Communes (Setti Communi). We have also crossed the Piave. Up to the present we have taken 10,000 prisoners, including Italians, British and French, and a considerable number of guns.

London, June 16.—An Austrian official communique reports: We have captured the enemy position on the Piave and on both sides of the Odergo-Treviso Railway on a broad front. We have obtained possession of the defensive works on the eastern edge of Montello and penetrated to the high road.

Prince Schonburg was wounded by a shell and taken prisoner.

On the Piave front we have captured 10,000 prisoners and fifty [illegible]

In our first assault on both sides of the Brenta we penetrated to the third enemy position and took 6,000 prisoners. We partially maintained our gains.

The enemy recaptured Raniero Mountain, eastward of the Brenta, and forced us to evacuate a portion of the territory we had captured in Seven Communes.

We have captured Dossoalto, near Riva, and stormed Dornodi-Cavento, in the Adamello region.

Deadly Counter Bombardment

Rome, June 16.—The Premier, Signor Orlando, has informed the Senate and Chamber of Deputies that the Supreme Command at eight o'clock yesterday evening reported as follows:

The battle continues very violent and the enemy pressure remains equally strong at all points of the front of attack, namely, from Asiago Plateau to the sea. Our resistance, always very strong, does not allow the enemy to pass our lines of greatest resistance and the battle still proceeds on our first line with fluctuations. We have made numerous counter-attacks some of which were successful in re-establishing the original situation.

An official communique reports:

A great battle has been in progress since Saturday. The artillery preparation was exceptionally intense.

Masses of enemy infantry began the expected offensive against the eastern sector of Asiago Plateau, the end of the Brenta Valley and Monte Grappa. They also attempted to force the Piave and carried out heavy local actions on the remainder of the front.

Our own and the Allied barrage anticipated the enemy's preparation with a deadly counter-bombardment and our infantry sustained the onslaught in advance of our defensive area.

Positions Carried In First Onset

The enemy attacked with greatest intensity on a front of 150 kilometers, his initial rush occupying a few positions in our front-line in the Monte-di-Valbella and Asolone areas and also at the head of the Monte Solarolo salient. Some of the enemy crossed the Piave in the Nervesa and Fagaremusile areas.

We energetically counter-attacked all along the front and succeeded in withholding the powerful pressure of the enemy and regained a good portion of the positions which we had temporarily yielded although isolated detachments with great valour continued to remain in some at all costs.

The violence of the struggle did not diminish during the night. We are

firmly holding our front on Asiago Plateau, having completely reoccupied our original positions at Asolone and in the Monte Solarolo salient and are pressing very closely the enemy detachments which have crossed the Piave.

Up to the present we have taken 3,000 prisoners, including eighty-nine officers.

Our own and the Allied airmen are taking a strong part in the battle, bombarding the crossings of the Piave and using their machine-guns on the enemy masses. We have brought down thirty-one aeroplanes.

British Regain Old Line

London, June 16.—An official communique from the British headquarters in Italy reports:

The pocket of the British front was cleared of the enemy during the night and early morning and we are now re-established on our original front-line. We have taken over 350 prisoners, two mountain-guns and a considerable number of machine-guns.

Early yesterday, when the attack was launched, invaluable assistance of infantry and artillery was immediately provided by the Italians on our left. This was largely responsible for bringing the Austrian infiltration to an immediate halt.

Heavy fighting continues at many places along the Piave, at the eastern end of Monte Bello Heights and on both sides of the valley of the Brenta.

Three further enemy aeroplanes have been destroyed.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Italy, wiring yesterday evening, reports:

The first day of the Austrian offensive cannot be said, from his point of view, to have been altogether a success.

On the British front at any rate he has not made much progress. It is true that, attacking along the railway, from Asiago to Casuna, he succeeded temporarily in creating a small salient in our line and even took a battery of guns which has since been recaptured. This short-lived success was only attained by the attack of a whole division in depth up a depression where they were invisible until the last moment. The net result of the day, so far as the British front is concerned, is that we hold our old line practically entirely and have taken 200 prisoners while the French have taken 160 prisoners.

News Brevities

The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. has received word from New York that the American Censor calls attention to the fact that in shipping cablegrams concerning neutral vessels not chartered to Allied firms the name of the vessel should always be stated. Otherwise the message will not be passed.

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Dzau Shing-san was given a year's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for being in possession of a loaded pistol. A witness testified that Dzau had chased him into a hong on Kiangse Road, evidently with intent to rob, and that he had been seized there and the weapon found in his belt. The accused said that the witness' employer owed him money and that he was lured into the hong and the pistol thrust into his clothes for the benefit of the police.

• • •

A Chinese was ordered to two months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for attempting to pass a Bank of China $5 note of Peking issue as being of Shanghai issue. The name of place of issue had been erased and the local name substituted. The exchange shop manager who was complainant said he would have stood a $2 loss if the note had got through.

• • •

Charged with assaulting Mrs. W. B. Lipson and Mrs. Goldstein, a Chinese amah was ordered to pay a fine of $15 or go to jail for two weeks by the Mixed Court yesterday. Mrs. Lipson said that she and Mrs. Goldstein entered the summer house at Quinsan Gardens Monday afternoon and asked the amah to make room on a bench so that they might sit down, whereupon the amah and two others attacked them.

• • •

A sing-song girl was fined $100 in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of concealing a man wanted for securing $3,000 from the Sing Kong bank by means of a false order.

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C. A. Krausch, German subject charged with failure to register, was ordered to get his registration permit within twenty-four hours by Assessor Spiker and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

Judgment by default for $200.50 was entered against F. Fernandez of the Astor House Bar in favor of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. by the American Consular Court yesterday.

• • •

Reuters issues a correction in regard to the cablegram regarding the Japanese loan of Y.3,000,000 to the Fengtien Bureau of Finance, printed in Sunday's issue. As previously printed the message read "the agreement between the Fengtien Bureau of Finance and the Chinese Republic." The correction reads "The Bureau of Finance of Fengtien Province in the Republic of China agrees to borrow from the Japanese Bank of Chosen."

GETS BACK HIS DOPE

A Chinese named Tsu Tsoo-ong, charged with having 93 tins of opium in his possession, was dismissed in the Mixed Court yesterday and the opium was returned to him. The accused said that he had bought the drug in a shop at 49 Rue Montauban and had left it in a Foochow Road shop from which he was removing it when arrested. One of the tins was opened by Mr. Roberts of the Customs and said to contain Indian prepared opium, not certified. Mr. R. F. C. Master, appearing for the defendant, said he would submit a point of law to the Court which would settle the case. Under the Chinese Criminal Code, under which the charge was made, there must be proof that the accused had the drug for the purpose of sale. The Police said they were unable to get evidence to this effect and the Court ordered the prisoner discharged and the 93 tins returned to him.

CHIANG YUNG IN TOKIO

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 18.—A telegram from Tokio states that Chiang Yung, the Overseer of Chinese Students, arrived there yesterday evening.

The Mutt And Jeff Of U. S. Army

These two colored soldiers of Uncle Sam, despite the great difference in sizes, are inseparable pals. Nathaniel Singleton is four feet eleven, while his pal, Fred Mader, tops six feet eight. Both are from Miami, Fla., and were among the colored troops recently transferred from the South to Northern camps. They were at Camp Devens, Ayers, Mass, when this picture was taken.

OVERMAN BILL, GIVING PRESIDENT NEW POWER, IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Vote Is 295 To 2, And Measure Goes To President In Form Adopted By Senate

Washington, May 14.—The House today passed the Overman co-ordination bill by a vote of 295 to 2. Representatives Sterling of Illinois and Gillett of Massachusetts voted in the negative. Thus, in less than two days, the House disposed of the bill.

Republican opposition, waged to exclude the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Reserve Board from agencies of the Government subject to co-ordination, was helpless to force a change. The measure, as it passed the House, is identical with the bill as it came from the Senate. The bill, therefore, goes directly to the President, who is expected to approve it promptly, and the power the President has asked for to speed up war production and co-ordinate and expand the executive departments will be at his disposal within the next few days.

After the Republicans of the House had seen the inability of the minority of the Senate to effect changes in the measure, the fight in its last legislative stages became merely perfunctory. Many Republican members, while opposed to the spirit of the bill, voted for it on the ground that they were not willing to hamper the President in any way, and, with this legislation, all power to conduct the war would be placed in his hands.

Representatives F. H. Gillett and Nicholas Longworth, in speeches today, pointed out what they declared were provisions that seemed to confer too much power upon the Executive. Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, made the chief speech in defense of the legislation.

Gives Away Powers Of Congress

"This is a most extraordinary bill," said Representative Gillett. "It gives away all the powers of Congress over the organisation of the departments, and it gives away all the power which confirmation by the Senate gives, because under it the President can assign duties which have been given to a man confirmed by the Senate to one who has not been. The only argument offered is that it is a war necessity. I have found it impossible for me to vote in favor of it, although I have up to now voted for practically all of the legislation asked by the Administration.

"I think this bill illustrates a reluctance which the Administration has shown throughout to take us into its confidence and unwillingness to tell the truth to the people all through the war. We do not wish to know secrets which would impair the progress of the war to divulge, but I think we are entitled to know what is to be accomplished by a bill like this."

Bills To Be Taken On Faith

"This is another of that class of bills which originated out of Congress," said Mr. Longworth, "and which we are expected to take on faith. Drafted probably by a clerk in some executive department and sent to headquarters and O. K.'d as war measures, they are brought here by the official messenger, and we are told to do the rest."

Mr. Longworth declared that the bill was not essential to the conduct of the war, pointing out that the elimination of red tape and incompetency was what was necessary in the present emergency. After analysing the bill and suggesting what he termed its weak and unnecessary features, Mr. Longworth concluded:

"There is one alternative and one I think we cannot afford to overlook. Has the President in mind a program of reorganisation and co-ordination which he is confident would not be approved by Congress? I do not suggest that he has, but suppose it were true, what then?

"Will you give to him the power to do in one way the very thing you would not permit him to do in another?

"With very much of what the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gillett) has said, I am in sympathy. If time were not the most important in all these war matters, I do not know but that I should concur with most of it. I have no fear of Congress losing its power. In point of fact, in my judgment, the time is very near at hand when Congress will use more of its power than in years gone by.

"The great essential of its power is not impaired in any sense by this bill. The power of a legislative body has always been in control over the administration officers or agencies through the purse, and we retain all of the power we have ever had of controlling the purse-strings of the nation, and by controlling them we can make ineffectual tomorrow the exercise of any power by any administrative officer."

COMMENCEMENT TODAY FOR AMERICAN SCHOOL

Address To Graduates To Be Delivered By President Of Nanking University

The commencement exercises of the Shanghai American School will be held this afternoon at five o'clock at the Grace Memorial Baptist Church, 177 North Szechuen Road. President A. J. Bowen of Nanking University will deliver the address.

The program:

Invocation.

Laughter of May (Lacome)—High School Chorus.

Address: The Shanghai American School Pres. A. J. Bowen, Nanking University.

(a) Blow Balmy Winds—Warner.
(b) Roman Lullaby—Willis
Girls' Glee Club.

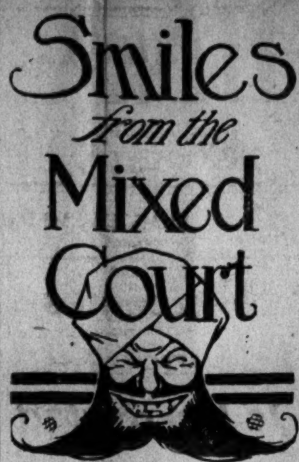
Presentation of the Class Superintendent Guy C. Stockton.

Awarding of Diplomas Rev. T. A. Hearn, President Board of Directors.

Night, Lovely Night (Berger). High School Chorus.

Tea Served Tomorrow At Woman's Exchange

Tea at the American Woman's Exchange will be served on Thursday instead of Wednesday. On the following week and those succeeding tea days will be Tuesdays and Saturdays. Hostesses at tomorrow's affair will be four misses from the American School who thus begin their summer vacation in the service of the Red Cross. The young lady hostesses will be the Misses Mary Caldwell, Kathleen and May Twigg and Vera Hopkins.



While sitting beside her window, enjoying the cool of the evening Ng Sung-sz was suddenly startled to see a lean brown hand steal over the sill and, projected by a ditto ditto forearm, hover over the abutting table top. The flock of slender coloradoclaro digits pertaining to the aforementioned hand paused accurately over the small stack of change which Ng had just deposited on the table. Then it swooped down and gathered the whole $2.10, and rapidly withdrew. During all this Ng had remained tongue-tied by the extreme outrageousness of the proceedings, but with the disappearance of the coin silence also fled and she bounded out of the doorway and sicced a Chinese constable onto a figure which was slipping down the street.

The C.P.C. captured the figure, which turned out to be that of Dzung Kwai-ching, and Ng came up and explained. The officer examined Dzung minutely and could find nothing. He turned to the shrieking accuser and remarked that she must have picked the wrong gent and then turned to Dzung for support of the theory. Dzung, who had preserved a dignified silence up to this point, opened his mouth to corroborate and there issued forth a silvery tinkle.

The C.P.C. took a firm grip of Dzung's neck and shook the 2.10 out from among the latter's molars, after which the scene shifted to the Mixed Court and the Court doled out a week.

Marvellous, Watson!

A policeman saw Zien Zan-sang, who is by way of being a coolie, going down North Honan Road with an extra shirt and a long bamboo pole and the co-incidence struck him so forcibly that he stopped the traveller and queried him.

Zien got cold feet by reason of the copper's perspicacity and said that he had just hooked the garment down off the verandah of Dau Kyen-sz. They afterward discovered that he had appeared in court seven times previously for similar reasons and they gave him four months and a ticket out of the Settlement.

Correcting An Opinion

When he was accosted by S.P.C. 478 for riding his bicycle on Seward Road without a light, Lee Pau-sun grinned a resigned grin, drew forth his wallet, unwrapped the same and offered the Sikh a large round Mexican dollar. The outraged agent of the law thereupon took Lee in a grim grasp and bore him indignantly to the police station.

In the Mixed Court Lee allowed that he had been warned by friends that he would be arrested if he rode about with his machine's lamp unlighted but that they had assured him it would not cost him more than a $1 fine. He had simply offered to pay the fine. The Court revised his views by fining him $2 and confiscating the proffered dollar to boot.

BOLOISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cape Town, June 16.—Mr. H. Mentz, Minister of Lands, said that the Government appreciated the attitude of some labor leaders who have shown much sense of responsibility in the present anxious time, yet there were some who were trying to cause trouble by underhand work. He affirmed that Boloism was rife on the Witwatersrand and played a greater part than the majority of people imagined. He warned his hearers, especially loyal Laborites, against its evil influences. He said that the day the Extremists came into power South Africa's sun would begin to set. The only alternative to their connection with Great Britain was a connection with Germany.

He challenged the strongest Republican to say he favored German rule yet the Republicans were driving in that direction. They said no Germans would ever take South Africa. (Laughter). Of course the Germans are too noble to take our gold-mines if they had the chance. (Loud Laughter). The fact that some people opposed recruiting and some tried to restrain ministers of religion burying the Africander who had fallen on the field of honor, was a part of the German movement started years ago. People should beware lest South Africa became a German Colony. It was either the present Union Constitution or slavery under German rule.

In conclusion he appealed for the unlocking of the land for the benefit of returned soldiers

STOPPED NAVAL OFFENSIVE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 16.—The Giornal d'Italia states that the Austrian Naval division which Captain Rizzo broke up when he torpedoed the dreadnaught "Szent Istvan" was proceeding on a mission to bombard a town on the Adriatic in conjunction with the land offensive.

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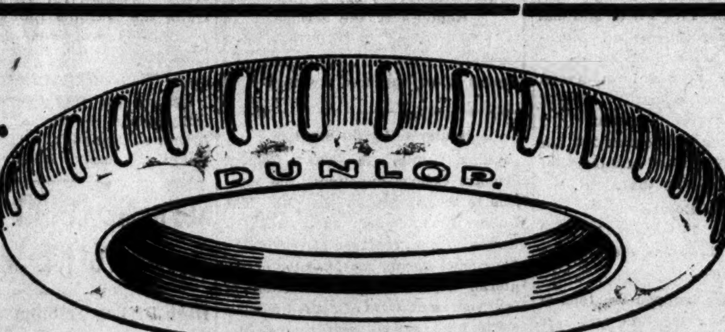

Harking Back

It's worth while occasionally to "Hark Back."

Let's Hark Back for a minute to '88—the year the Dunlop pneumatic tyre was patented.

Remember every other pneumatic tyre on the market today is in principle an imitation of the original Dunlop Tyre, and the tyre manufacturers of today were many of them once licencees under the Dunlop Patents, and the lead in tyre manufacturing which we won by being first in the field has been well maintained.

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Eleven British Fliers In Thrilling Night Raid Rain Tons Of Bombs On Enemy

Dash Through Air Above German Lines With Shells Shrieking on All Sides—Pilot's Engine Goes Dead 4,000 Feet Above Foe But Daring Glide Wins Safety

With the British armies in France (by Associated Press.)—"In the early part of the night before the mist set in our night-flying squadron dropped five tons of bombs on two hostile aerodromes."—Official communique.

A most prosaic statement and one from which the average reader would fail to get much thrill. "Our night-flying squadrons dropped five tons of bombs." A mere commonplace; an incident in the daily routine. So far as color goes it might have read: "Our motor transport brought up five tons of biscuits."

And yet behind that brief announcement, shorn all of heroics, and behind every similar announcement, lies a wealth of supreme daring, of dangers, seen and unseen, of hair-breadth escapes and nerve-racking episodes.

On Edge Of Precipice

The correspondent of The Associated Press witnessed the start and the return of the airmen who "dropped five tons of bombs," and the story of this very ordinary night may serve to give the reader some idea of the daily life of the airman who, as it were, continually battles on the edge of a precipice while the many hands of war reach out to drag him down.

We arrived at a great British aerodrome just as the evening shades were falling and the mechanics were making their final inspection of the huge bombing machines which shortly were to wheel their way across the fighting lines with their freight of explosives. Day flyers were returning from their trips, winging their way straight and true toward the aerodrome from all directions like mighty homing pigeons.

A few pilots were circling in picturesque curves above the grounds and occasionally swooping down in lightning changes toward stationary targets, while their machine guns spat a steady stream of livid fire to the accompaniment of that wicked staccato chatter which spells one of the greatest terrors of the front.

Twelve Machines In Raid

The night flyers were to go out as soon as darkness had settled, and we found them all in the mess hall over their early dinners. Twelve machines were to engage in the raid in hand, which meant that twenty-four of these clean-cut boys would soon be risking their lives over the inhospitable zone where the Germans watch and wait for the appearance of enemy aircraft.

We joined them at mess and listened to their conversation. It gave one a sensation of witnessing a drama which could have no basis in fact to look into their youthful faces with the realisation that within a short space they might all be called upon to pay the great price in defense of King and country.

A table just back of the correspondent was filled with a jolly party. A newcomer came in and took his seat. A big, broad-shouldered chap with clear eyes and engaging smile. He was the pilot of one of the raiding machines. He was pounced upon immediately.

"Your family is very wealthy, we hear, Yank?"

"Wealthy; I should say it was. I don't work because I have to. I'm doing this because I like it."

American With British

The speaker was a Boston boy who had been flying with the British since 1916. A few minutes later he crossed and touched the correspondent on the shoulder. He said:

"Come over to our table and we will fill you up on local color and champagne."

There was local color, and champagne, too, for somebody had just received a promotion and was celebrating very mildly with a quart of wine. He chatted for a few minutes and the Massachusetts man told a little of how he had deserted exhibition flying in America to join the British forces.

"This bombing business isn't war. I am a chauffeur; my car is my plane, and my passengers are bombs. I take my passengers over the line and discharge them, safe and sound, and then come home."

It was dark. A pale crescent moon struggled bravely but ineffectively to clear away the gloom below. Strange, shadowy figures were fitting noiselessly about the ground, and against the skyline could be seen the blots which represented the great machines that stood waiting for their pilots and observers. Off toward the East the sky quivered and glowed fitfully with the crimson flashes from a myriad guns, while the shrapnel hurled vicious flashes all along the line. It was toward these ominous beacons that the flight was going.

Get Away At Once

There was no delay. Time was valuable, for there were signs that mist might come at any time. Within five minutes the throbbing of the powerful engine began, a machine gun barked as the observer tested the weapon, and then the plane glided swiftly away across the field and swept into the air, its little signal lights gleaming like stars. Another followed, and another, until the twelve had all embarked on their perilous voyage whose ending no one could prophesy.

Gradually the blinking eyes of the planes disappeared, and we stood and counter the minutes as we strained our eyes toward the battle lines where the flight would cross. Suddenly a stream of balls of fire began to mount high into the air over the trenches. The airmen had reached the land of hate, and their punishment began in earnest.

The deluge continued, and the shrapnel flashed in ever increasing numbers, German searchlights were peering through the clouds, and we learned later that one ray rested squarely on a British plane. It was a heart-breaking moment for the pilot and observer. Their chances were small, but the light moved on and upward and the plane was again enveloped in darkness.

Machine Forced Back

All the planes but one were across the line at last. The one machine came wheeling back, flashing its personal signal as it felt its way toward home. A signal from the ground answered and the plane circled slowly down and came bobbing across the field. Engine trouble had forced a return, but there had been no accident.

It neared the hour for the other planes to be coming back. The squadron commander was pacing up and down the field like a caged tiger. His nerves were strained almost to the breaking point, and he made no effort to conceal it.

His boys, the lads whom he loved like a brother, were out there over the German guns. He himself had spent many bitter days and nights in a fighting plane, and he knew the hell the flier was going through at the moment. And so he stamped about unhappily, with his peering eyes over on the eastern horizon, watching for the twin stars which would herald the return of at least one of the wanderers.

Finally a set of lights appeared and swung swiftly toward the west. "Dash, dot, dash, dash——" went the code.

"It's Brown/and Little," sighed the commander, and he was off post haste toward the landing place. The machine circled and perched.

"That you, Brown?" the commander demanded anxiously. "Everything all right?"

He didn't ask whether they had reached their objective or whether they had dropped their bombs. Were his boys all right?

"Brown and Little are all right, sir," came the reply.

Ten times more the same thing happened, the planes sometimes arriving in groups. One pilot and his observer were still out. We waited a long time and they did not appear. The commander took himself off to be alone and the other officers whispered quietly among themselves. There was tragedy in the air. Two of the finest men in the service were still unaccounted for.

Meantime this pilot and observer were struggling to win a hundred-to-one chance against them, with death as the penalty for failure. Out over the German lines their engine went dead while they were at a height of perhaps, four thousand feet. They dropped a thousand feet and then the pilot got his engine working again spasmodically. Up they crawled to their former altitude, with their nose toward home, and then the engine gave a final gasp and died.

Swoops To Safety

All the probabilities were that they would crash and be smashed to pieces. There was only one thing which could possibly prevent it and that was on iron nerve in the pilot's box. He coolly started to coast westward. On he came until his signal lights showed clearly to the watcher in the aerodrome. It was like the flight of a phantom machine, with its soundless engine. The pilot got near the aerodrome and then hesitated. He was lost and was coming down rapidly. He signalled wildly and a score of answering lights flashed back. He swerved and came swooping down into the aerodrome, saved by a few yards.

The men were all back and we went to the commander's office to hear them give their reports. They entered in twos and threes, their helmets pushed back, but still wearing their bulky garments that made them look like Arctic explorers or "teddy bears." But what a change in their demeanor. They were no longer the laughing, jesting crowd of two hours before. They were pale and haggard, and their eyes were strained and brilliant. No need for them to say what they had been through. Their faces told the story.

One by one they told briefly what they had done. They had or they had not reached their objective. The Hun hate? Very bad, indeed, but not a subject for discussion. Their reports were taken and they moved quietly away. They wanted to be alone.

The Bostonian paused for a moment by the Associated Press correspondent. The big youth still wore a smile, but he was subdued. The "chauffeur" had had a hard trip that night. He pulled out his pipe and filled it reflectively. He remarked:

"This business of bombing is all habit. The British army has a habit of sending us out, and we have a habit of going and bombing the Hun. All a habit, just like smoking, though perhaps no quite so pleasant."

We shook hands and he went away to his billet, his great frame completely filling the office door as he stepped out.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE FROM KALGAN TO URGA

Representatives Of Peking-Kalgan Railway Propose To Build Road And Operate Trucks

China Press Correspondence

Kalgan, June 14.—The director of the Peking-Kalgan Railway with two representatives appointed by Premier Tuan were in the city last Monday arranging for an automobile service between here and Urga to be run by the railway company. They have sent some coolies out to repair the road north of the city. The company will try to operate a heavier type of automobile. It is to be hoped that this company, with the larger resources behind it, will do something to fix a good road and so be able to maintain a regular service between here and Urga. With the present break in the Siberian railway this route may again enjoy its old importance.

The Spring track and field meet of the Sixteenth Middle School situated at Hsuanhuafu was held on June 12. Primary schools at Hsinpaean and Hsuanhua were also represented in events for primary schools. The best individual score was made by Chih Yung Ch'ing of the Junior class. Mr. Chih is known in North China, having represented his school in the meet at Paotingfu last year. One of the interesting features of the school was the exhibit in the parlors of some tables showing the expenses of the pupils, the ages of the students, their fathers' employment and other interesting data in connection with the school and the student body. This was the work of Prof. Chung Yeh Feng, an alumnus of the school and of the provincial Normal at Paotingfu.

Lu Chan K'uei's bandits are reported in Chahar district near Shangtuhsien or Ch'i T'ai. Several wounded soldiers have been brought here but the number of bandits is not well known. Many of the settlers and Mongols have been robbed. They are about three hundred or more li from Kalgan as yet.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. June 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'gami M. June 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 28

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ..June 22
Per C.M. s.s. China ....June 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30

For Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. June 23

MAILS DUE.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru June 27
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela .. June 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. July 1

Prince Arthur Is Greeted In Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

marshal cannot but strengthen the bonds of friendship and loyalty between the two nations. Permit me to offer congratulations upon the safe arrival of Your Highness and wish you many years of happiness."

Prince Arthur Replies

In replying, Prince Arthur said: "Thank you, Mr. Mayor, for your kind words. I beg you to convey to the citizens of Yokohama my deep appreciation of their message of welcome.

"The high commission with which I have been charged by the King is agreeable, not only because it enables me to renew in person my earlier acquaintance with His Majesty, the Emperor, but also because it affords an opportunity for re-visiting your celebrated city. My mission further provides fresh proof of the friendship which unites our two nations, and confirms their determination to prosecute the Great War."

Members of Mission Decorated

The Emperor has decorated the Members of the Royal Mission. Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney receives the Order of the Rising Sun, First Class: Colonel Somerville, the Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class: Mr. Pembroke and Mr. Montgomery, the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Third Class: Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Batt, the Order of the Rising Sun, Fourth Class.

The Imperial train with H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught aboard arrived at the Central Station at 11.30 o'clock this morning, where the Emperor personally received His Royal Highness. After an exchange of cordial greetings, Prince Arthur, in company with the Emperor, reviewed the guards drawn up on the platform.

Prince Arthur thereafter drove to Kasumigaseki Palace with Prince Higashi-Fushimi in the same carriage. The streets were practically fenced with soldiers of all arms, belonging to the Guards Division and the First Division. Girl students from the British Mission School were a special feature among the welcomers of various descriptions. Royal salutes were fired in the compound of the General Staff.

The whole city is decorated with British and Japanese flags. All the tram-cars are flying Union Jacks and Rising Sun banners, crosses, at both ends of the roof.

Earlier Preparations

Tokio, June 17.—No visit of a foreign royalty has been so heartily and sincerely welcomed in Japan as the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught tomorrow morning, when he brings the baton of a British Field Marshal to the Emperor, which marks the commencement of a series of elaborate functions in his honor.

Prince Arthur and his suite will arrive early in the day on board the s.s. Shinyo Maru. The Japanese reception committee, headed by Marquis Inouye, formerly Ambassador in London, with Colonel J. C. Somerville, the Military Attache to the British Embassy in Tokio, who will be attached to Prince Arthur's suite, will go on board the Shinyo. Later on the British Ambassador, Sir Conyngham Greene, and the Councillor of Embassy, Mr. H. C. Norman, will proceed on board; the remainder of the Embassy Staff awaiting the arrival of the Prince at the quay, where the Mayor of Yokohama will present an address of welcome.

Yokohama is decorated with flags and triumphal arches in honor of the distinguished guest. The preparations in Tokio are on a most elaborate scale. The whole city has been ordered to display the British and Japanese flags on every house and lanterns at night-time. Triumphal arches have been erected and troops will line the entire route from the station to Kasumigaseki Palace, where the Prince will reside during his stay.

Ten Days of Festivities

No official program is announced for the first evening. The presentation of the baton of a British Field Marshal to H. I. M. the Emperor on Wednesday will be followed by a luncheon at Kasumigaseki Palace. The Emperor will call on Prince Arthur the same afternoon and in the evening Prince Arthur will be the guest of honor at a banquet at the Imperial Palace. On the third day there will be a reception at Kasumigaseki Palace with a dinner at the British Embassy in the evening.

Ten days will be filled with receptions, dinners and garden parties. On the last night Prince Arthur attends a performance of Kismet given by the Tokio Amateur Dramatic Club, the Prince and his suite occupying the Imperial boxes. The entire house, seating 2,000, has been sold out.

After that Prince Arthur visits places of interest in Japan, accompanied by his suite.

Money doesn't take wing

when you're industriously building up a savings account

THERE are some things that should come first in the conduct of your personal affairs. One of them is a *savings account*.

With a savings account at your back you're *not* living in everlasting uncertainty. Your future so far as it depends upon money is *secure*.

Thrift pays *big dividends* in comfort, peace of mind, and happiness.

Thrift must not be confounded with hoarding. Thrift is the habit of the *wise*, hoarding the *curse* of the miser.

THE world has the *greatest respect* for the man and woman who know how to save intelligently, who make reasonable provision for the needs of the *future*.

It's a big mistake to attempt to get thru life *unprepared* for what the next month or year may bring.

Start a savings account, even t'ough the start be modest. *Cultivate* the habit of saving. Many a dollar that's now carelessly spent will be *added* to your little pile—just as soon as you have that savings account to *encourage* you.

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QUEEN ANNE
The reign of Queen Anne saw the breakdown of much of the opposition to the newly acquired "vice" of smoking for Sovereigns found in Tobacco a happy source of revenue and people discovered its true to be as they do in the Three Castles Cigarette to-day. "A sweetener of our lot in life and a great equalizer of the temper."

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES"
W. M. Thackeray — "The Virginians"

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes
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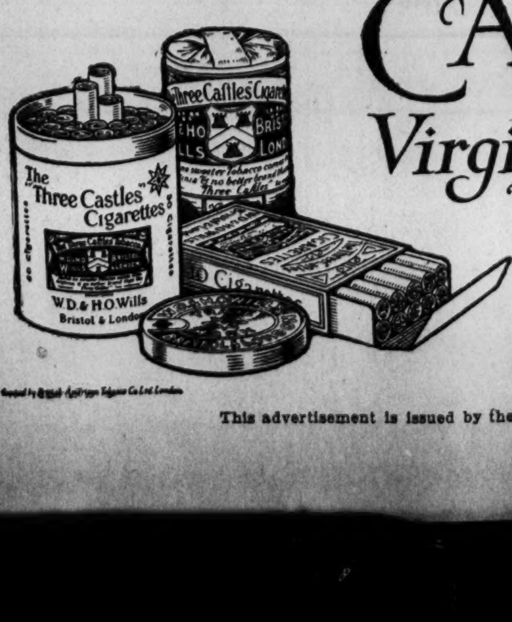

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

OUTLINES SCOPE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Member Of War Cabinet Says Germany Must Be Forced Into It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 16.—Mr. G. N. Barnes, a member of the War Cabinet, speaking at Dartford today and referring to his proposed conference of the Allies for the purpose of inaugurating a league of nations, said that the only way to a lasting and just peace was through a league of nations. Although an indispensable preliminary was the defeat of the German attempt to dominate Europe, a beginning should be made before the war ends, otherwise in the first flush of peace the world would fail through sheer exhaustion to make provision for the maintenance of peace.

The league should bind all powers to submit their disputes to a tribunal and use the economic boycott and, as a last resort, international force against the power breaking the peace in future. The inclusion of Germany should later be insisted on.

Mr. Barnes advocated the reduction of armaments and the elimination of private profits in their manufacture.

He urged as a practical proposal, an immediate inter-Allied conference with representatives of organised democracy and also government representatives to discuss terms. The idea was an extended application of the principle at present binding the elements of the British Empire. The agreement should be a common defensive treaty for arbitration and pooling of the resources of the Allies for the coming reconstruction at the conclusion of peace. He believed that if Germany was faced with such an accomplished fact it would induce her to reconsider her position and stimulate the German peoples to throw off their taskmasters.

He foreshadowed that this Supreme War Council would be an embryonic "Parliament of Man" as the Imperial War Cabinet will prove to be the germ of the representative authority which will yet manage the affairs of the Empire.

French War Funds

Subscriptions For April, 1918

	$
L. Ardain, H. Bourboulon, G. Lion, R. Fano, $100 each	400.00
A. Wilden,	65.00
L. Basset, L. Lion, A. Muguet, S. Somekh, Mission du Kiangnan, H. C. Zimmermann (May), Mr. & Mme. Maybon, Du Pac de Marsoulies, J. Thesmar, $50 each	450.00
Ch. Jasson, L. Marthoud, M. Broeleman, $40 each	120.00
Famille Dard, L. Seite, $30 each	60.00
Mr. & Mme. Brand, Sennet, Ullmann & Co., Industrial Mission Depot, G. Laferriere, A. Vogel, Sire, $25 each	175.00
A. Fabre, J. Gaillard, P. Servanin, J. Grenard, R. Spunt, Duplessis, Labansat, $20 each	140.00
Le Carduner, Kotsomitis, Monbaron, $15 each	45.00
P. Legendre, R. Tillot, J. Fadat, E. Lattray, E. Traissac, Alfonsi, A. Le Goff, J. B. Maubec, J. Vittori, J. A. David, G. Francois, G. Poirier (May), Tardiveau, Bibe, Roy, Rhein, Keylock Pratt & Hobbs, I. Dolgorouckoff, N. E. B. Ezra, A. Kessissoglou, H. Kessissoglou, D. Katemopoulous, Mr. & Mme. V. Meyer, A. Jost, C. Muller, N. J. Nathan, P. Wilhelm, Brun, S. Jastrzembsky, Matheo Beraha, J. Huet, Petit Danois, G. Rheims $10 each	330.00
J. Chanudet	6,00
S. Bouchara, E. Allemand, Froquais, Y. Briand, J. Thalamot, C. Le Put, Sarthou, E. Gaia, F. Vittori, A. Surand, G. Sabattie, Giffard, Lozachmeur, L. Filippetti, Forhan, Cavadias, Schulmann, E. Widler, Hourcade, Kammerling, D. Chelmis, E. Schoch, A. Sopher, G. Blum $5 each	120.00
V. Teste	4.00
N. H. Isaacs, S. S. Isaacs $3 each	6.00
Guiglia	2.00
1 anonymous subscription	100.00
1 anonymous subscription	75.00
2 anonymous subscriptions $50 each	100.00
1 anonymous subscription	40.00
1 anonymous subscription	25.00
1 anonymous subscription	20.00
2 anonymous subscriptions $15 each	30.00
5 anonymous subscriptions $10 each	30.00
9 anonymous subscriptions $5 each	45.00
2 anonymous subscriptions $3 each	6.00
1 anonymous subscription	1.00
	$2,415.00

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Joseph Bros.	100.00
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J. B. Audigier, Mr. and Mme. Hamon, Tls. 15 each	30.00
J. Gilis, M. Myers, E. Huber, R. F., Tls. 10 each	40.00
Mme. S. Audigier, L. Baillif, C. Cabrielli, Y. Lamour, A. Latour, H. Loisel, Grunberg, Tls. 5 each	40.00
1 anonymous subscription	25.00
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	Tls. 390.00

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C. Berthier for the Blind Soldiers	15,00
Mlle. Suzanne Salles for the Blind Soldiers	20,00
Jeannette & Lulu Donnart, for the War Orphans	10,00
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British Flower Shop, for the Red Cross	250,00
A. Vogel	100,00
Alex. Berthet	20,00
Ante-Bosche Cocktail, for the Red Cross	10,00
Miss E. W. Graves	35,00
R. M. Saker	100,00
Mr. Tissot-Dupont, Prizes won at the Flower Show	4,00
Mrs. Rayner Prizes won at the Flower Show	23,00
Mr. Spunt, for the Red Cross	5,00
Subscription for the Red Cross by the Chinese Interpreters of the French Police	229,00
Total	911,00

	Tls.
The Powhattan Club	50,00
Total	50,00

Sent to Commandant Mallet, 16° Colonial, Tientsin $100. $3,226.00 at 72.4=Tls. 2,335,62 + Tls. 440,00=Tls. 2,775.62 at Francs 6.28½=Francs 17,444,80, for which the Head Office of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, in France, has been instructed to make the following payments:—

	Francs.
Orphelins de la Guerre	2,398.20
Croix Rouge Francaise	3,010.65
Invalides de la Guerre	171.20
Amis du Soldat Aveugle	2,757.50
Oeuvre du Soldat au Front	1,743.90
Paroisse de l'Aisne	504.40
Mlle. Bonnel, 19 Rue de Paris Clermont (Oise)	504.45
Aide et Assistance Coloniale	1,462.20
Hopital Auxiliaire de Sceaux	854.60
Vestiaire du 16e Arrondissement	1,345.15
Hopital Auxiliaire, 33 Lyon	1,345.15
Hopital H. F. 189 bis	1,347.40
Francs	17,444.80

From the French War Funds of Chengtu by Dr. Poupelain, Frs. 7,707.81, for which the Head Office of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, in France, has been instructed to make the following payments:—

	Francs.
Invalides de la Guerre	832.00
Souvenir de la France a ses Marins	1,248.00
Corps Expeditionnaire d'Orient	1,248.00
Comite Erckmann Chatrian	832.00
Protection du Reforme No. 2	663.94
Coordination des Secours Volontaires en faveur des Soldats (Bains-Douches)	1,893.19
Oeuvre des Masseurs Aveugles de la Guerre	114.00
Oeuvre du Soldat Ardennais	876.68
Francs	7,707.81
Total for the month of April	25,152.61

P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KROPOTKIN SEES SLAVERY FOR RUSSIA

Revolt Conditions Will Grow Harsher As Weakness Of Country Increases

By Prince Kropotkin

(One of the Leading Original Russian Revolutionists)

Exhaustion, after three years of strife, is beginning to make itself felt among all nations of Europe.

But all classes in Germany are now strong in the belief that it is possible to return all the territory occupied by her armies. So sure are they that their country will be enriched by these conquests that the majority of German people do not feel at all inclined to offer to the allies acceptable terms of peace.

On the contrary, the greater the demoralisation of the Russian army and Russian life the more cynical become the German demands. Seeing the weakness of Russia and the disbanding of its army, the majority of the Germany people believe their Government and Hindenburg can and will rule as conquerors.

So the demands of Germany grow bigger. What the Germans will do in Petrograd if they ever reach it is perfectly clear. First of all, they will not occupy Petrograd unless they are sure of getting supplies from the interior of Russia. In this case they will obviously endeavor to occupy the line Pskov-Bologoye-Ribinsk, in order to get access to the Volga and the central Russian provinces. At the same time they will try to combine their gains in the north, with the use of the railway lines in the south of Russia.

Secondly, to prevent a rising in the conquered Russian provinces, they will treat the population as they have treated the people of Belgium. They will take the able-bodied men and send them into slavery to Livonia, Courland and Lithuania or to Prussia, making them work for the war and against their own brethren.

It is not only destruction we have to face, if we accept the German-Hindenburg peace as our "Zimmerwardians" and pseudo-internationalists wish us to do—we should be faced with ruin for many years to come. Russia will be forced to pay huge contributions and immense tapes imposed in the form of commercial treaties. A German peace will inevitably bring us to economic slavery.

But there is yet another consequence of the separate peace, more terrible than contributions and the ruin of the country—that is, the psychology of a conquered nation. I know this psychology well. In France, after the military defeat of 1871, the loss of two rich provinces, payment of huge contributions and humiliating conditions of the peace of Frankfurt, France lived in terror of new German aggression should her democratic internal policy displease Berlin.

It is terrible to think of. Terror grips me when I think of the precipice to which the advocates of a Hindenburg peace have led the simple, illiterate, foolishly credulous Russian people.

:-: War Orphans' Fund :-:

The following financial statement and subscription list of the Sailors War Orphans' Fund is sent in by Mr. Mason, the Hon. Treasurer and Secretary:

Financial Statement

Amounts Collected to date:—
Tls. 33,700.30
$ 65,200.05
£ 11,194.18.0

Remitted as follows:—		Sterling Donations	£11,194 18 0
Tls. 17,311.00 @ Ex. 3/6 9/16	$15,242.06	@ Ex. 71.4 & 3/6 9/16 =	5,000 0 0
	870.00	@ Ex. 71.4 & 3/6 9/16 =	109 10 2
	24,887.56	@ Ex. 72.1 & 3/4⅛ =	3,000 0 0
4,725.88 @ Ex. 3/10⅞	13,743.12	@ Ex. 72.15 & 3/10⅞ =	2,859 13 6
11,663.43 @ Ex. 4/7¾	10,457.31	@ Ex. 72.5 & 4/7¾ =	4,470 8 11
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S. MASON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
c/o The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, June 18, 1918.

Ignored Marseillaise; Police Rescue Him

Gary, Ind., April 20.—Failure to take off his hat when the French national anthem was played today resulted in the arrest of Raymond Riesler, who was rescued by the police during a near riot.

SILVER MARKET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 13.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report says: With no change in price the tone continues good, especially since Shanghai exchange has risen to a point closely approximating that at which silver purchases for China might become profitable.

The report that silver coin is being melted down in Holland for use for industrial purposes suggests a scarcity of silver on the continent.

Horse And Ten Cows His 'Dependents'

Pottersville, Cal., April 20.—While filling out a questionaire the examiner asked an Armenian, "Have you any dependents?" "Yes," he replied. "Name them," demanded the examiner. "A horse and ten cows," rejoined the registrant.

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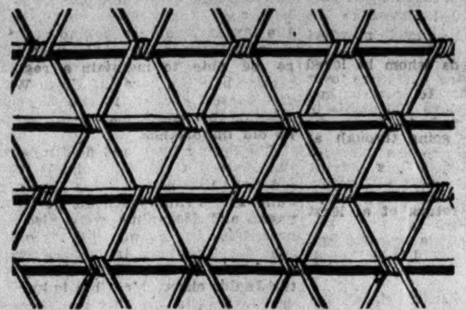

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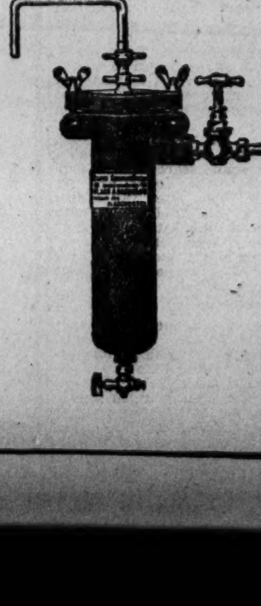

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JUDGE WHERE SHELLS FALL

Party Learns To Tell By Sound Of Oncoming Missile Whether It Spells Danger

By Floyd G. Gibbons

With the American Armies under General Foch in France, May 14.—The third and fourth days' march brought us into the nearer regions of the front, where the movement of refugees on the roads seemed greater, where the roar of the guns came constantly from the north and where enemy motors drove through the area on missions of frightfulness.

There is a Major in our command whose knowledge of French is confined to a single affirmative exclamation. "Ah, oui!" He worked this expression constantly in a French conversation with a refugee woman from the recently invaded districts who occupied, with her children, another room in the same cottage. When the Major started to leave two days later the refugee woman addressed him in a reproving tone and with tears. He could only reply with a sympathetic "Ah, oui," which seemed to make her all the more frantic.

An interpreter straightened matters out by informing the Major that the woman wanted to know why he was leaving without getting her furniture.

"What furniture?" asked the puzzled Major.

"Why, she says," said the interpreter, "that you promised her you would send three army trucks to her house back of the German lines and bring all of her household goods to this side of the line. She says that she explained all of it to you and you said, 'Ah, oui.'"

The Major has since abandoned the "Ah, oui" habit.

At 1 o'clock one morning orders reached the battalion for a reconnoissance detail. Each battery was to be ready to take the road by daylight. We were off at break of day in a motor truck with a cart of telephone wire hitched on behind. Thirty minutes later we rumbled along the roads under the range of German field pieces and arrived at the village designated as battalion headquarters.

Under Heavy Shelling

We found we were the first to reach the sector allotted for American occupation. Our ears did not delude us about the activity of the sector, but I found that officers and men of the detail were inclined to accept the heavy shelling in a noncommittal manner until a French interpreter attached to us remarked that the artillery action in this sector was as intense as any he had ever experienced at Verdun.

If the ever present crash of shells reminded us that we were opposite the peak of the German push, there was plenty of work to engage minds that might otherwise have paid too much attention to the dangers of their location. A check cellar with vaulted ceiling and ventilators unfortunately opening on the enemy side of the superstructure was selected as the battalion command post. The men went to work immediately to remove the piles of dirty billeting straw under which were found china, glass, silverware and family portraits, all of which had been hurriedly buried by the owners of the house not two weeks before.

While linemen planned battalion communications and battery officers surveyed gun positions, a battalion commander and two orienting officers went forward to the frontial zone to get a first look at our future targets and establish observation posts from which our firing could be directed. I accompanied a small party which was led by a French officer familiar with the sector. It was upon his advice that we left the road and took cuts across the fields, avoiding path and road intersections and taking advantage of any shelter offered by the ground.

The fields on our way bore enormous craters by the explosions of poorly directed German shells of heavy calibre. Orders were to throw ourselves face downward on the ground upon sound of each approaching missile. There is no textbook logic, judging from the sound of shell, whether it has your address written on it or not, but it is surprising how quickly that education may be obtained by experience. Several hours of walking and dropping to the ground resulted in an attuning of ears which made it possible to judge approximately whether the oncoming, whining, unseen thing from above would land dangerously near or ineffectively far from us. The knowledge was common to all of us, and all our ears were keenly attuned for sounds. Time after time collective judgment and consequent prostration of the entire party were proved to be well timed by the arrival of a shell uncomfortably close.

Shell Explosion Near By

We gained a wooded hillside which the Germans had tried in vain to locate with his howitzer fire. We mounted to a forest plateau, in the center of which a beautiful white chateau still held out against the enemy's best efforts to locate it with his guns. One shell addressed in this particular direction fortunately announced its coming with such unmistakable vehemence that our party all landed in the same shell-hole at once. Every head was down when the explosion came. Branches and pieces of tree trunk whirled upward, the air became populated with deadly bumble bees and humming birds, for such is the sound that shell splinters make. When I essayed our shell-hole afterward, I couldn't fathom how five of us had managed to accommodate ourselves in it, but in the rush of necessity no difficulty had been found.

Passing from the woods forward, one by one, over the bald field, we skirted a village that was being heavily shelled, and reached a trench on the side of the hill in direct view of the German positions. The enemy partly occupied a ruined village not 200 yards away, but our glasses were unable to pick up a trace of a single person in the debris. French shells arriving endlessly in the village shot geysers of dust and wreckage skyward. It was from this village several days later that our infantry patrols brought in prisoners, all of whom were suffering from shell shock. But our men in the village opposite underwent the same treatment at the hands of the German artillery.

It is true of this sector that what corresponds to the infantry front line is a much safer place to be than in the reserve positions or about the gun pits in the villages, or along the roads in our back area. The front line activity is something of minor consideration, as both sides seem to have a greater interest at other points and, in addition to that, the men of both sides are busy deepening trenches and shelters. There are numerous machine-gun posts which sweep with lead the indeterminate region between the lines, and at night patrols from both sides explore as far as possible the holdings of the other side. But up to the present writing there has not been so much as a single prepared raid on either side.

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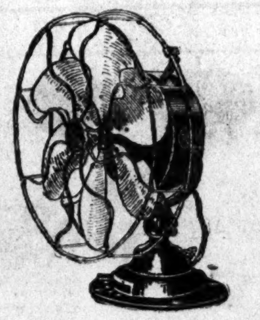

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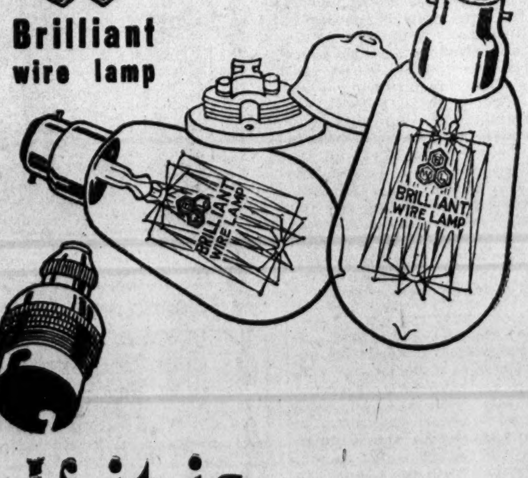

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WEATHER

Gloomy, damp, misty weather with threats of local thunderstorms.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 19, 1918

The Ethics of Political Assassination

POLITICAL assassination is seldom if ever justifiable, no matter however desirable it may be from the standpoint of interested parties or the welfare of the state to remove political opponents. Murder is murder, whether it is perpetrated by the armed footpad who kills for loot or whether it is committed by highly placed politicians who choose to take the law into their own hands—if, indeed, there is any law in the Republic of China.

There is an element of primeval barbarism in the circumstances under which General Liu Chien-chang, formerly Chief of the Peking Gendarmerie and afterwards Governor of Shansi Province under Yuan Shih-k'ai, has just met his death. He received a message from General Hsu Shu-chang, who is considered to be one of the main obstacles to the conclusion of peace between North and South, requesting him to call at the General's Headquarters in Tientsin and, apparently, without suspecting harm and trusting in the good faith of the invitation, General Liu hired a motor-car and left his house in the British Concession unaccompanied. The motor-car afterwards returned, and it was announced that Liu had been shot at the headquarters of the Fengtien troops in Tientsin.

Charges had been levelled against General Liu of conducting monarchical propaganda among Chinese troops in Chihli, Shantung, Anhui, Shansi and Kiangsu Provinces. A Mandate was actually drafted by General Hsu Shu-cheng enumerating the alleged crimes of the victim of the assassination in plotting against Peking and was thrust upon President Feng Kuo-chang for the purpose of sealing on Sunday and the latter did so only after considerable hesitation. He said that he expected grave consequences, and it would not be surprising if the President's prognostication happens to materialise, for the deliberate and cold-blooded luring of the deceased Tuchun to death is expected in well informed circles to precipitate a political crisis, this opinion also being unanimously voiced by the Chinese press, which as a rule has its fingers on the pulse of current political affairs in this country.

That the murder of General Liu Chien-chang may precipitate a political crisis is perfectly plausible. We need only hark back to 1913, when the assassination of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, on the platform of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station just as he was on the point of stepping into the train which was take him to Peking, where he was to participate in the campaign for the election of the Premier, precipitated a train of events culminating in the Second Revolution whose spark was kindled in the province of Kiangsi and which ever since has made this country a seething cauldron of political strife. The sore created by that criminal act has never been healed and now, when the whole country may be said to be sitting on a powder magazine threatening to explode at any moment, this fresh political outrage is lightly perpetrated.

The effect of General Liu Chien-chang's assassination may be explosive. We are not concerned with the charges of alleged monarchical plotting preferred by the enemies of the assassinated General. The charges may or may not be true, but his guilt or innocence should have been established by due process of law and not by assassination. Why hang a man first and then try him? Assuming that the murdered man was guilty of plotting against the Republic, there are scores of men domiciled in the very Capital of the Republic with avowed monarchical sentiments; and if the theory of political assassination is to hold good, then it would be reasonable to suppose that wholesale assassinations are urgently desired for the safety of the Republic.

Political assassination, however, is a two-edged weapon, and it is not only possible, but probable, that the other side may adopt similar tactics by way of reprisals. The assassination of General Liu Chien-chang has come too close on the heels of Admiral Chen's murder at Canton to be regarded with equanimity, and there is some measure of justification for the anticipation of political complications arising out of the sordid affair.

We have seen how the firing of a revolver shot by a demented political fanatic at Sarajevo was the starting point of a huge world conflagration. Just as Germany in the summer of 1914 exploited the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and Archduchess for the consummation of her political and military ends, so the assassination of General Liu Chien-chang may be exploited by Chinese political cliques with an eye to the advancement of party interests. They may not trouble about the moral ethics of a common act of murder, but they will not be unmindful of the opportunity for reaping a political harvest out of the affair. Therein lurks the greatest peril.

There is one aspect to the assassination of General Liu which deserves to be noticed. The outrage was perpetrated in the headquarters of the Fengtien troops at Tientsin. The Chief Commander of the Fengtien troops is General Chang Tso-lin, an erstwhile brigand chief. Is there not a grim appropriateness in the fact that an act of murder should have been perpetrated in the headquarters of a former bandit chieftain?

Famous Authors On Crimes And Punishments Of Soldiers Home On Leave

Hall Caine And Max Pemberton Give Their Views On Moral Right Or Wrong Of The Cases And The Difficulty Of Obtaining Juries To Convict

London is so close to the war front that many thousand soldiers after intense fighting or fatigue are granted home leave. So there are always nearly a hundred thousand soldiers on vacation from the front.

One of the singular results of the war and the popular admiration for, and sympathy with, the soldier has been that even when soldiers on leave are accused of grave civil crimes (which happens, of course, very rarely) it is difficult to obtain any jury of civilians that will convict them.

There have been three much talked of cases recently of soldiers accused of murder. Two were accused of killing unfaithful wives. Both men were acquitted by juries against the protest of the trial judge.

The criminal law of England is different from that of New York. In New York a man indicted for murder in the first degree can, in the discretion of the jury, be found guilty of manslaughter, which would mean a light sentence. In England a man indicted for murder in the first degree must be found guilty of that capital crime or acquitted; he cannot be convicted of a minor degree of murder. Some of the ablest British judges are in favor of changing the British law in that regard.

This situation—the impossibility of convicting a soldier, and the moral right and wrong of the cases—is here discussed by two famous British authors.

Life's Passions Sapped By War, Says Hall Caine

By Hall Caine

A man breaks up his ordinary life as a civilian, leaves his situation, sacrifices his regular income, parts from his family and all that is nearest and dearest to him, in order to go out to the war, that he may fight and, if need be, die for that which means his home, his children, the graves of his kindred, and, above all, the love and honor of his wife.

And after he has been away for months, for years, perhaps, suffering great hardships, exposed to risks of death or maiming, he comes home to find that the woman he has loved and fought for, having chosen her out of all the world of other women to be his, has been living a life of flagrant infidelity with another man (a skulker, perhaps, who has evaded his patriotic duty).

The Woman's Side

In the wild torrent of his anger the injured man takes the law into his own hands and kills the woman. What then? He is brought to trial, and the jury who sit in judgment upon him, being men like himself, say to themselves:

"He killed the woman, it's true but, good God, why shouldn't he have killed her, since she had killed his love and his honor, injured his children and shamed him in the eyes of all other men forever?"

Yes, it is very human, but very dangerous, and not as fair and equitable as on the face of things might appear. Let us reverse the situation and assume that it is the man who has been the wrongdoor and the woman the sufferer—not such a far reach of imagination in the light of admissions recently made in Parliament by the Under Secretary of State for War who defended the existence of certain houses at the base.

Think of an entirely virtuous wife (there must be millions of her) who first prompted her husband when his will was wavering to go out to the war because she thought it was his duty to go, but knowing well what his going would mean to her and to her children in reduced income and in separation from their natural protector, and then living for long months alone with her little ones in high faith and stanless fidelity, suffering daily privation and anxieties and praying nightly for his swift and safe return, and realising at last that in the deepest, most private and most sacred of their relations, he has been untrue to her.

I grant that the offense I have imagined is not at all points identical, although it appears to be so. Neither the spiritual nor the material effects of the wrong done are the same, and therefore they do not call for the same punishment.

The man who is guilty of adultery has broken the pledge he made to the woman who became his wife, and he may be (and I think is) as surely deserving of being divorced. The effects of his act may be serious. He may have alienated the love of his wife from himself, and of the wife of another man for her own husband, thus breaking the peace of two families. But that is the measure of his guilt, deep and grievous, I admit, yet not so deep and grievous as to demand his death by any law, whether written or unwritten.

Nemesis Of Her Crime

But the woman who is guilty has committed all these offenses and a number of others which are the sequel to the conditions of her sex. It is the terrible Nemesis of her crime that its consequences may be carried on to, and have to be borne by, another and entirely innocent life. It is not more true that the sins of the fathers may be visited upon the children than that the sins of the mothers may be so perpetuated. It is not only the deepest wrong she can inflict on the man she has married, it is also an injury of the most shocking magnitude inflicted upon her child.

Therefore it is that in recognition of the value of female virtue in the scheme of human life the best part of the world has always rated woman so high. Not for her beauty and her charm alone, although these are the first sources of his inspiration, but because woman is his ideal of chastity and fidelity, man throughout the ages has painted his best pictures, written his best poems and sung his best songs about her.

Disturb the faith, inborn in every true man, that woman is a better being than himself, and the highest things in human life collapse. Imagine a world in which the average morality of woman is no better than the average morality of men and you have conceived of a world that would not be worth living in—a world without real purity, real honor or real security.

All this helps to account for the impulse of juries to acquit men who kill false wives. But it does not excuse of justify it. No man has either a moral or legal right to constitute himself sole judge and jury over his wife to say whether she shall live or die. That right belongs only to the law.

In times like these we have need to be very watchful of such crimes. The passions created by warfare are necessarily sapping away our reverence for human life.

Max Pemberton Sees Reign Of Infidelity

By Max Pemberton

A more dangerous state of affairs cannot be conceived. We shall be having soldiers back by the million by and by, and infidelity will be discovered in many thousands of cases. Do not let us make any mistake about that. Ask any officer of the Provost-Marshal's office as to what is going on, and he will tell us plainly. Women are separated daily from husbands to whom they have but just been married.

Sometimes, in the case of Eastern service, they are not to see those husbands again for twelve or fourteen months. Many of them are quite young—many have married simply to get pensions and allowances; none has been leading notoriously immoral lives before they were married, but all are given their freedom directly the husband sails for France or the East, and from that day they are the mistresses of their own destinies.

Nobility Of Women

Let it be frankly stated that this is no indictment of the morality of English wives. There are the best among them, patient, self-sacrificing, noble women, who wait and suffer in silence and are as true as steel to the men across yonder. But we are dealing with millions of men and millions of women, and we must accept the facts as they are known to us.

Such numbers are bound to supply us with the very cases which now provoke the stern warnings of our judges. The husbands of unfaithful wives will return ultimately from the trenches to discover the truth of things and to demand a reckoning. And all our actions in the jury box are encouraging them to demand it with a sword in their hands. Let us, then, beware of what we are doing and ask in all seriousness whither this leniency is leading us.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall is our greatest authority upon the criminal law today, and he has been good enough to give me some of his ideas upon a subject of such national import. He says:

"In this country there is no such thing as the unwritten law . . . that was clearly recognised by Sir John Simon in his speech for the defense of Lieutenant Malcolm. The whole difficulty arises from the fact that there is only one kind of murder known to our law and one kind of punishment—death. If the statute were to create three degrees of murder, giving the judge a discretion as to sentence within limits when the verdict was in the second or third degree it would be simple and easy to retain the sentence of death in the verdicts of the first degree."

As the law now stands, any assault with intent to kill or to do grivous bodily harm which results in the death of the person is murder unless the killing was done in necessary self-defense. Further, a crime that is prima-facie murder may be reduced to manslaughter if the killer is in hot blood and under a provocation which the law recognises as sufficient so to reduce the crime.

But what is provocation of that kind is really a matter of law for the judge and not of fact for the jury; and the law has laid down certain recognised types of provocation which are sufficient. But the jury must take the direction on this from the judge, though, of course, they often take the law into their own hands in spite of the fact that they are sworn to deal only with the facts and upon evidence.

No Excuse For Murder

"These cases arise from the reluctance of the jury to find a verdict of murder in cases in which no sane man would think that the death penalty should or would be inflicted, or else to find a verdict of manslaughter when it is obvious that the provocation alleged was not of the character required by law as sufficient so to reduce the crime. As a result, the general verdict of not guilty is found in cases where it is obviously wrong, but no appeal against such a verdict is allowed."

These suggestions are wise and deserve the earnest consideration of the community. One thing is certain, whatever be done. We have to tear out, root and branch, this growth of ideas which condones foul murder and leaves defenseless women at the mercy of mad assassins. No excuse whatever should be accepted for that.

The very chivalry of the army should revolt against excuse. Women are free agents and their freedom is worth fighting for. Let them begin to retaliate and shoot the men, and we shall quickly attain that state of anarchy with which the Bolsheviki are blessed.

With The Enemy

(New York Tribune).

At a lecture given in the hall of the German Reichstag, Professor Kessner, of the University of Berlin, pleaded for the annexation of the French districts of Longwy and Briey, pointing out that the iron produced there is indispensable to Germany. He said in part:

"Forty years longer and the iron mines along the Rhine will be exhausted. What shall we do then? Germany must have iron, and must produce it in her own land. We must have the strata of Longwy and Briey. This is not merely for the sake of iron. Our agriculture needs fertilisers and thomas-four—that valuable dross of metals from steel furnaces—is the best fertiliser, and is almost as necessary for us as iron and steel. And, then, German world power is based on iron!"

Polygamy is being more seriously discussed in Germany every day. In it is seen the only remedy for the loss of population occasioned by the war. The Political Anthropological Monthly, a leading German scientific review, says in one of its recent issues:

"Germany has lost a considerable portion of its noblest racial blood. It can therefore be regarded as possible that German men will have to get accustomed to having several wives. This is a patriotic idea. A decent form would have to be found for this kind of polygamy, which is the only way of combating the birth rate reduction."

Peace with the Allies on a basis which will restore the feelings of friendship is the only hope for Austria, according to the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna. The friendship of Germany is of no value, it says, for Austria already owes immense sums to Germany, and that country will have all it can do to look after its own interests after the war. The Arbeiter Zeitung says:

"Before the war Austria's debt with Germany was six and a half milliard kronen; it is now more than thirteen milliards, and is increasing from month to month. Austria's debt to other foreign countries is also very heavy, and after the war Austria must pay a discount to France and Britain. Further, Austria needs raw materials and food from foreign countries; machinery, cotton and wool from Britain, India, South Africa and America. Rumania and the Ukraine are unable to provide us with food, therefore the import of meat and grain from the United States of America is necessary. We must pay with gold, but we have no gold. Germany is unable to give us anything, and the only thing to do is to obtain milliard loans from foreign countries; but Germany cannot guarantee the loans, and Holland and Switzerland have not such great sums at their disposal. France needs all her money for the reestablishment of her own lands, and Britain and the United States of America are the only countries which are able to help us. We cannot by warlike means force these countries to give us credit; they must therefore become our friends. That is the only way to get raw materials and food, but peace, as desired by the German annexationists, will be a hunger peace."

"Germany can remain a great power after the war only if she utilises to the utmost all her military victories," Admiral von Tirpitz declared at the recent celebration of the Bismarck anniversary. After pointing out that Germany is now entering her period of world history, and that she must defend the rights of small nationalities against the "Anglo-Americans," he continued:

"The will to live is synonymous to a nation with the will to power, and this principle is the one on which the history of Germany's ebolution is based. This principle, which may be applied to individuals as well as to states, does not exclude justice toward everybody. Germany is threatened by Anglo-Americanism, which claims the monopoly of the world, to which Germany is opposed. Even if Germany should obtain by peace the things most necessary for her existence, the economic struggle will go on. Whoever thinks the contrary misunderstands the real objects of our enemies. In order to be able to fight the economic struggles of the future Germany must possess the maximum of power. Only thanks to real power can we remain a free and independent people and save the rich civilisation of the small European nationalities from Anglo-Saxon egotism. Germany is confronted by the alternative, life or degeneration."

God has sent the war in order to save Germany from materialism, because money had begun to rule among the Germans, former German Imperial Chancellor von Michaelis declared at a lecture he gave in which he appealed to the German people to wait patiently for peace, which he expects will come this year.

"We must internally prepare," he said, "so that we shall be able to bear our longing for peace without grumbling. Even after the war our lives will be under pressure. The means at our disposal will be very limited. Hardships and high prices will remain not only in connection with our food, but also with our clothing and shoes. Our great public debts will compel us to place the government in charge of our raw materials. The blessings and the joys of peace which will come during the present year will be lost if we do not bear willingly the need for peace. We must realise that we have our share in the guilt for the war. To the last moment the Kaiser wanted peace. It has been sent to us as a trial because money had begun to rule among us. God wanted to save us from becoming complete materialists. I should prefer to give up war indemnities than to expose us to materialism by the payment of the war debts of our people."

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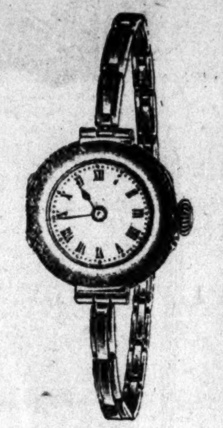

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A Masculine God

(New York Tribune)

In the eternal clashes of the sexes there has developed a classic formula for the mutual recriminations at the climax. "Brute!" cries the woman. "How unreasonable!" says the man. Whereupon the man stalks and the woman weeps; and are presently ready to begin all over again.

Times change and climaxes with them. Women are learning to reason and enjoy the process. But the notion of the division remains and much of the fact. Man dotes upon his reason; he loves to argue. Woman takes up the thing gingerly and awkwardly, as she might a firearm to which she was unaccustomed. And in the ultimate clashes of one naked nature against another the old, old weapons are always out.

The anti-feminists are in one of those ultimate clashes at the present moment, and it is no wonder that they see red when women's minds are even mentioned. There is nothing so infuriating to a male as the female's blissful refusal to reason. Listen, for one of the prettiest examples, to Mr. Douglas Jerrold expounding the perils of feminism in The English Review.

"First and foremost, women distrust logic. For generations it was rude to argue with a lady; it is still hardly politic to express profound conviction that they are fundamentally wrong on any point. They have suffered for centuries from a lack of that mental discipline to which even the veriest fool of a man has been subjected more or less from the time of Socrates. And the primitive instinct of self-justification has had its way. Women have learnt by bitter experience that their reason will play them sorry tricks in critical encounters and, having adopted the catchword instinct, they openly proclaim that it constitutes their right of entry to intellectual society. When a woman has arrived at a perfectly sound conclusion by the ordinary process of reasoning she will pretend that she acted on instinct; and so the legend has grown up. . . . Women have gift for not facing facts which amounts to genius."

This is fairly involved. Firstly, women can't reason because their minds have not been disciplined. Secondly, they do reason, but ascribe their conclusions to instinct out of sheer perversity. One might try to thread a logical path through this maze if much were at stake, but in the next breath Mr. Jerrold relieves one of the necessity. He sums up his defense of masculine superiority and his ideal of intellectual endeavor thus:

"A man may reason like a fool; he generally does; but he admits the necessity of defending his opinion."

Nothing could be clearer than this. It is not right reason or reason because it is right that Mr. Jerrold is hymning, but reason for its own sake. "Better reasoned than right!" is his motto; and frankly we do not believe a better motto could be chosen to express the faith of the masculine mind at bay before the clawing instincts of woman—of a woman, at any rate.

We are sure that Mr. Jerrold has calmer moments when the perils of feminism do not crimson his vision. For one such we suggest the rather obvious thought that reason is a splendid servant but a bad master. The other gifts of humans, instinct and emotion, were placed in them to be used. Nobody has yet worked out an exact formula for sound thinking. But it is surely one of the soundest axioms to restrict reason to matters which can be reasoned about. It is a masculine weakness to insist upon reasoning such matters as an individual's character. In fact, such debate is almost as absurd as a debutante's attempt to work Euclid by instinct.

It is a woman's strength that she has not totally abandoned instinct for the new and still imperfect invention of man—reason. Is it inconceivable that in the new partnership of men and women each may learn something from the other of both how to think and how not to think?

They Got Work

A newspaper published in the village of Rosenberg, East Prussia, recently contained the following "personal" advertisement:

"Two lively young girls of the better class, who are weary of the monotony of the life here, desire to make the acquaintance of two educated gentlemen of happy, straightforward disposition and agreeable manners. Marriage not especially desired, but faithful escort to places of amusement and for winter sports is a requirement."

The police authorities of the village replied in the paper's next week's issue with the following advertisement:

"The two young ladies who find life so monotonous here are hereby advised to seek employment in a munitions factory. By doing so they will be following the example of thousands of young English girls, who find no reason to complain about monotony. If the two young ladies do not follow this advice within one week from today the police will come to their homes and—if it be necessary—drive them out to work."

Policewomen Of England

The success of women police has been demonstrated in England, asserts the Inspector of Constabulary. Seven counties and twenty-four cities and boroughs have women on the staff, and "their introduction into professional police work," says the inspector, "may well help police authorities to combat evils which have presented increasing difficulties to them for years."

The inspector pays a tribute to the fine work being done by the women police employed by the Ministry of Munitions, and refers also to the success of women patrols. He reports:

"Crime is, no doubt, showing an upward tendency after a remarkable fall, as was the case during the South African war. To this the shortage of the police force no doubt contributes, and the restriction of street lighting increases opportunity and temptation while reducing the possibilities of prevention and detection. There are crimes, too, the prevalence of which is directly due to the circumstances of the war, enforced separation of husband and wife. The temptations afforded by separation allowances are increasing the crime of bigamy."

Good As New

During his vacation a lawyer met an old friend in the village and their conversation drifted to a discussion of the natives. A young farmer came under their view.

"He is a fine working going fellow," said the lawer.

"Y-e-e-s," assented his friend.

"Well, anyway, he has a mighty good head."

"It ought to be good," was the reply. "That man's head is brand new—he's never used it any."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Two "Ifs" and British Labor

Writing in "The Survey," Paul U. Kellogg recently observed:

"My belief is that if the present German offensive should hold its bloody gains in France this summer and strengthen the grip of the Prussian imperialists in Germany the British labor movement will prove a tremendous force for coherence and endurance at home. It has in its own statement of war aims and in the statement it elicited from the British government given the people democratic issues which will fire them afresh in the same way that the issues at stake in the overrunning of Belgium in the early days of the war fired them. On the other hand, if, as I expect—from such impressions as a layman gathers in talking with army men and war correspondents—the Germans are forced back or will have paid so ghastly a price for winning the desolate strip they gave up a year ago, that tremendous repercussions of feeling will follow in Germany, and the war will enter another stage, then it will be altogether clear how opportune it is that this deliberate and unified democratic movement in English life has asserted itself along lines kindred to President Wilson's democratic statesmanship."

Only One Thing To Be Seen

With every hour that passes there is less and less doubt that we are returning to a fight between liberty and tyranny on the simplest terms. We will not say that democracy is being tested; for the English poor have never been allowed to have democracy. But we do say that their capacity for democracy is being tested; that their potential victory over plutocratic shams manufactured for them in the past is being tested. The ordinary Englishman has a fog of old fallacies to pierce before he can see anything. But if he can do it there is only one thing to be seen.—*The New Witness.*

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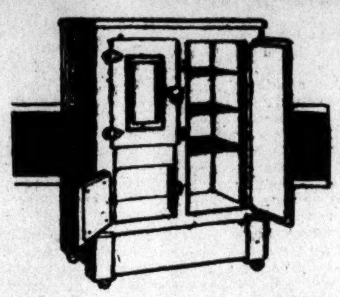

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SPORTS ◙ Latest News of Athletic World ◙ GOSSIP

TINKHAM BESTS WILHOIT IN BATTLE OF HURLERS

Holds Battling B.A.T.'s To Brace Of Bingles, Amtraco Winning Great Game 3-0

The only run of its kind ever made anywhere under the sun at any time, plus two legitimate tallies gave the American Trading Company a 3-0 win over the battling B.A.T.'s yesterday afternoon in a Hong league tussle that smacked of the mid-season. The game was a hurlers' battle with Tinkham shading the versatile Wilhoit. Tink was a stingy cuss with the bingles, slipping a brace to the batters while Wilhoit was touched for but three. Then Cy robbed the aforementioned Tinkham of a clout that was ticketed, while Crow nabbed one that Wilhoit had labelled for a safety. It was about even stephen on the burglary stuff.

The game was replete with bangup baseball with the history-making run dropped in to season it. Crow made two nice stops and throws; Wilhoit's stab of Tinkham's liner was a gem of the first water; Hening contributed a fancy nab in left and Gold again busted into the glimmer of the spraying spot light.

About a week ago, Gold sought of upset the Standard Oil with a seventh inning triple. Yesterday he smote one lustily to left center and while it might have been garnered, Gold was sitting on second when Hening and Gregory had retrieved the pill between them.

But that history-making run. Matsamura hit one weakly in front of the dish and Davis made a rotten throw to first, giving the erstwhile Waseda star a life. Matsamura was looking around enjoying the scenery when Strassman, who had picked up the sphere, threw to second. The aim was tough and the ball went over the second sackers head and Matsamura reached second. He was resting there—he was delayed a bit at each cushion—when Katz, who had the ball, gently tossed it in the direction of Wilhoit, the pill going to the first base bleachers. Of course Matsamura kept on to station number three. Davis picked the ball off the wire and shot it to Wythe at third and, of course, the latter gentleman allowed it to carom off his glove to somewhere in left and Matsamura, tired but willing, struggled across the plate sorely disgusted at the generosity of the B.A.T. tribe.

The tally was the only one registered until the seventh and it looked as if the Christmas tree stuff was going to decide the issue until Gold busted his double in the seventh.

This fellow Wilhot, who pitched yesterday but plays anywhere, had held the Tinkham gang hitless until the sixth when Crow, who was a star of the first water throughout the melee, smote one on the nose. He was caught at the plate later because he refused to hazard a laundry bill.

To work it out in chronological order. First inning Haile grounded to Wythe and was dead. Tonkin drew four wide ones and moved along on a passed ball. After Kay got the ball, he threw wild to Wythe and Tonkin made third. Wythe got Crow's pop but Roper was passed. Roper started to steal and Kay shot to Turner while Tonkin legged it for home. Roper had a chance to delay proceedings some but didn't and the inning ended.

Hening singled in the opener for his crowd and was doubled off first when Davis popped to Riper. Hening's bingle was half the amount gathered off the hurler Mr. Tinkham.

In the second Matsamura was presented with his run after Nichols had rolled to Katz and Tinkham had missed three. After the effusion of wild throws that allowed Matsamura to tally, Wilhoit got peeved and fanned Wythe. Cy struck out six during the afternoon.

Things went along nicely for both gangs until the Amtraco half of the fourth. Hening made his star grab of Crow's long fly and then Wilhoit got himself into trouble by passing Roper for the second time. Roper pilfered. Cy fanned Nichols but Tinkham leaned on one that started 800 miles a minute on a line for center field. Wilhoit made a desperate dive for the ball and just hit it with his bare hand. He knocked the hit down and after a scramble and a quick throw, caught Tinkham by inches. It was the best play of the game.

Davis gave the Tobacco rooters a chance to yell in the fourth when he landed on Crow's error and stole, but Tinkham got Wilhoit's fly and fanned Katz. In the B. A. T. fifth, Stephens collided with one of Tinkham's fast ones and then stole, but he too rested peacefully while Haile scooped Strassman's sizzler and threw to Roper for the out.

Throughout the five sessions, Wilhoit had not allowed a hit and he started the sixth by getting Tonkin's grounder. Crow kicked in with the first single and hook-slid himself to a stolen base. Roper rolled to Katz who let it go through and Crow tore around third. Katz got the ball in high and if Crow had only thought a bit less of those pants—but he didn't and was caught.

But Crow retrieved himself for failing to slide in the same sixth. With two down, Davis lobbed one in front of the plate and although Kay had loads of time, he hurried the peg and it was bad. Davis stole and with Wilhoit up, it looked like a tie.

Wilhoit hit one over second and Crow who was playing deep dashed over, made a swell one handed stab and shot it to first, the only place he could reach. Wilhoit beat the throw a mile, but Roper whirled and banged the ball to Kay and Davis was out at the dish. Crow was given a great hand when he came into the bench.

The one run lead wasn't enough for this clouter, Gold. Two had died in the seventh when Kay landed on Katz' third error. The hit and run was on when Gold met the fast one for two bases, Kay scoring without trouble and Gold going to third on the throw in. Haile singled cleanly to center scoring Gold and nobody cared when Tonkin grounded to Wilhoit. The three run lead was safe with Tinkham hurling in the form he displayed yesterday.

Crow grabbed Katz' slow one with his bare hand and retired the B. A. T. short fielder for the first of the last outs; Wythe flied to Roper and Gregory swung at three and missed 'em.

Thursday, Standard Oil Company and Gaston Williams and Wigmore hook up. The fans are wising up to the fact that this mid-week hong league is playing good ball and there will be a crowd. There was yesterday.

Figuratively speaking:

American Trading Co.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Haile 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Tonkin cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Crow ss.	3	0	1	1	3	2
Roper 1b.	1	0	0	8	0	0
Nichols 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tinkham p.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Matsamura rf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Kay c.	3	1	0	9	1	1
Gold lf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	26	3	3	21	7	3

British-American Tobacco Co.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Turner 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Hening lf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Davis c.	3	0	0	7	1	2
Wilhoit p.	3	0	1	2	5	0
Katz ss.	3	0	0	0	2	3
Wythe 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	2
Gregory cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Stephens rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Strassman 1b.	2	0	0	9	0	1
Totals	24	0	2	21	10	8

Earned run—American Trading Company. First base on errors—American Trading Company 3; B. A. T. 4. Left on bases—American Trading Company 5, B. A. T. 4. Two base hit—Gold. Stolen bases—Crow, Roper, Davis 2, Stephens. Struck out—by Tinkham, 8; by Wilhoit, 6. First base on balls—off Wilhoit, 3. Passed ball—Davis. Hit by pitcher—Stephens. Double play, Roper (unassisted.) Umpires—Bradley and Holliday. Time of game—one hour.

ALLIED RED CROSS CUP SHOOTING COMPETITION

Entries Close Saturday Noon At Russian Bank, Competition Starting June 28

Entries for the Allied Red Cross rifle shooting competition, scheduled for Friday, June 28, in the morning at six o'clock and in the afternoon at five o'clock, will close Saturday noon. All competitors should apply to Mr. A. M. Collaco, Russo-Asiatic Bank. The entrance fees will go to the Allied Red Cross war funds.

The scoring will be notified at the conclusion of each practice, instead of after each shot. For rapid fire the marking will be Bisley (service scoring 1, 2, 3 and 4 points respectively) and for the sharp shooting the number of hits will be shown in figures instead of a white disc.

Baseball Today

Shanghai and the Navy will tussle this afternoon at the Race Course. The game will start promptly at four thirty o'clock and Capt. Cy Wilhoit wants all the players on hand early. The fans are getting tired of the long waits for none of the games this season has started on time.

Eddy and Bradley will probably work for the locals with Maloney and Mitchell doing the battery work for the sailors.

Midweek Cricket

"A" Co. vs. Machine Gun Co.

"A" Co., British, and the Machine Gun Co., S.V.C., will play a cricket match this evening and tomorrow evening on the S.C.C. ground, play commencing at 5 p.m. sharp on both evenings.

The following will represent "A" Co.:

Lieut. W. J. Monk (Capt.), G. M. Billings, Ptes. W. C. C. Clifford, E. G. B. Lover, G. S. Cushnie, F. Milner, J. E. Wilson, R. Grimshaw, S. Vine, H. Langley and W. E. Anderson. Reserves.—T. R. Macdonald and E. Prince.

Inter Club Billards

The Shanghai Lusitano Club won two rounds in the billiard tournament from the Shanghai Catholic Circle. In the total scoring Lusitano netted 2,367 while Catholic Circle aggregated 1,911. The summary:

Circle.—S. Silva, 300; P. A. Silva, 210; A. Gomes, 222; A. A. Silva, 280; C. Remedios, 204; A. d'Aguiar, 156; V. F. Pereira, 247; J. P. Campos, 292. Total, 1,911.

Lusitano.—F. P. Silva, 267; J. M. P. Remedios, 300; J. Oliveira, 300; J. Webster, 300; F. A. Alvares, 300; S. del Rivero, 300; F. H. M. Castro, 300; J. V. Jensen, 300. Total, 2,367.

First round won by the Shanghai Lusitano Club by 425 points, second round won by the Shanghai Lusitano Club by 456 points.

Hong League Standing

	W	L	Per-cent
Socony	2	0	1.000
Amtraco	2	1	.666
G. W. W.	0	1	.000
B. A. T.	0	2	.000

Game tomorrow at 4.30 o'clock.

Gaston Williams and Wigmore vs. Standard Oil.

Batteries—Porterfield and Roberts, Swan and Bradley.

Sporting Editor's Letter Box

The Sporting Editor, The China Press

Dear Sir,—There is sufficient baseball material in Shanghai for two good teams. We started the season with two teams and played about two games! Then came the bright idea of the Hong League, which, of course, as such, is a joke. Socony can probably maintain a fair nine without going outside for help, but there is not another Hong here that can do it. The consequence has been very mediocre baseball. Poor baseball is uninteresting whether all teams are equal or not.

Within a week of the recent meeting which allowed for all local players to be drafted by the four Hongs and all players had been apportioned, came the news that the A. M. and Co. team had dropped out and that B. A. T. was entering a team to fill the gap. I have heard that A. M. and Co. dropped out rather than take in outside players. Takes more than a pitcher and first baseman to make a ball team.

Now the B. A. T. will doubtless recall from G. W. W., Wilhoit, Davis, Strassman and Drake. This will mean another shifting all around and thus baseball loses interest.

And even though there should be sufficient players in Shanghai for four teams (there are not) why should they be named for any particular Hongs. Would it not simplify the distribution of players if the Committee was free to apportion players irrespective of their business association.

Also, most anyone will notice that "All Shanghai" is not playing good baseball this year! Why? We are stronger if anything than last year, even without Bills. We've a new first baseman to relieve Wilhoit, so he can strengthen second. Our pitching staff is better. The whole team is or should be better. Shanghai has never had a better infield than can be picked from Bradley, Eddie, Tinkham, Swan, Porterfield, Neprud, Wilhoit, Holliday, Doyle and Crow. The outfield is as strong as it ever was.

The trouble is that All Shanghai have had no practice. One of the reasons for this is that but few of the All Shanghai players get more than one practice game during the week with the four team thought gem in vogue and then their company is so slow that they themselves become slow. How can a man step up and hit on Saturday or Sunday when during the whole week he has been up to the plate possibly three times!

Then there is the question of morale! The Committee has made no effort whatsoever to keep the grounds in condition. If a shower occurs today—not until perhaps tomorrow afternoon when the players have assembled will any effort be made to put things in condition. Then there will be two small coolies appear! Where are the dozen or so coolies who may be seen most any morning with the club's bats, gloves and balls having their little practice?

I think most every player will agree with me that the Committee has shown very little interest in baseball so far this year. The Ground Committee has never shown the slightest interest and, if too busy, might resign.

It is unfair to players and public to have things go on as they have been and a few changes on the Committee will be welcomed on both sides of the wire. Why not a committeeman or two from among the players or at least select them from amongst those who go out to the grounds once or twice a year.

What with the late season, somnolent commitee and a fly-by-night schedule that is changed twice a week, baseball in Shanghai has been somewhat on the blink.

Thanking you for the space and requesting other fans to express their views.—I am, yours truly,

J. W. M.

ABRAHAM vs. ALMA ESTATES

Pleadings were ordered by Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Mr. M. H. Abraham versus the Alma Estates, Ltd. Messrs. Rodger and Haskell appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. McNeill for the defendant company.

The action is for recovery of Tls. 250, money alleged to have been advanced against 25 shares of the defendant company.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, "The Oriental Patrol" Kaps
2. Overture, "Ivan" ...... Conterno
3. Waltz, "Langage des Fleurs" Roberts
4. Selection, "The Chieftain" Sullivan
5. (a) Song, "The Song You sang to Me" .... Molloy
   (b) Two Step, "Fluffy Ruffles" Zuluetta
6. Selection, "La Fille de Madame Angot" .... Lecocq

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

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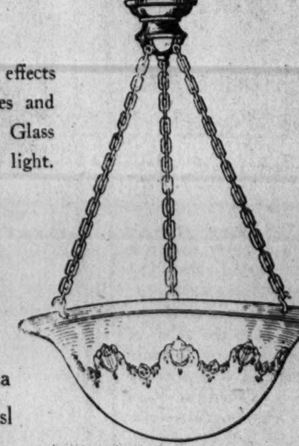

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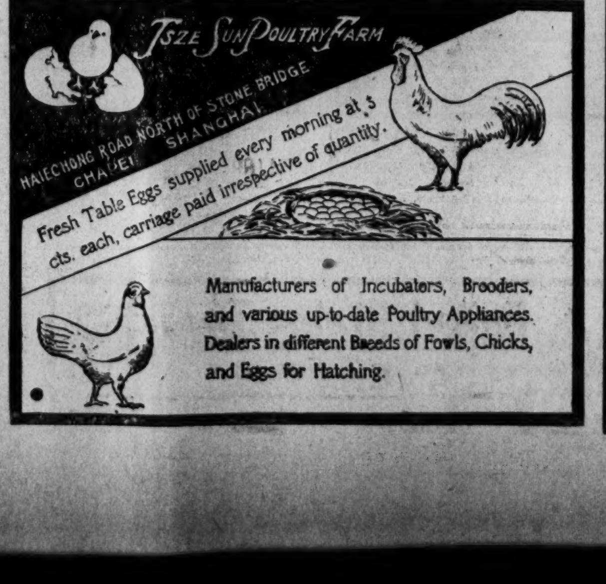


"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED
BERNESE ALPS MILK

"THE RICHEST OF ALL TINNED MILKS TESTED" says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China.

Sold by all Grocers

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.
1 Foochow Road.

Foreign Silk Association

The members of the Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce. There were present Messrs. E. T. Byrne, Chairman; C. Muller, Secretary; L. Camera, H. Madier and H. M. Little of the committee, besides a number of members.

The chairman's speech was as follows:

"Gentlemen: The report which you have had for some time indicates some of the problems that have come before your committee during the past 12 months, and I fear the future will be even more difficult.

"The improvement of Sericulture which has been one of the chief aims of this association is now well started, not in as big a way as we should all like, but we think if the efforts now being made give the successful results we expect, the Chinese as well as the Government are bound to provide further and larger funds.

"We must also bear in mind that the Chinese grower of this generation is not to be compared with the uneducated and bigotted person of 30 and 40 years ago, and when we prove that our scheme is good and profitable, they will not be long in joining up.

"Turning to the accounts, you will see our largest item of expense is telegrams; however, as these represented our collected views, it is cheaper to the trade that they should be sent through the Association, than that each firm cable similar texts.

"The shipping question has naturally given us all many worries and I think our efforts towards getting space have met with very fair success considering the scarcity of tonnage, and I may say your committee had considerable qualms in making a bid of 1200/- per ton on a certain Japanese steamer which, however, took away over 7,000 bales of silk and relieved the congestion here very materially.

"Trade generally I think may be considered as fair and prices of both wool and cotton are comparatively higher than silk, for which reason we may anticipate that there will be no unreasonable restriction placed on the import into any of the Allied countries.

"The demand for silk garments amongst the Chinese continues to expand and any increase in the production of silk, and such increase is probably by no means small, is taken up by China, I may mention that three or four years ago there were only two Chinese silk shops of any importance in Shanghai, now there are seven, with many outport branches.

"All this goes to show the increased demand for luxury, induced by higher wages and profits, which starts in Shanghai but prevails all over the country. It will not be long before every town has its own electric light and telephone system.

"The tendency towards higher cost of production continues, the increase in the value of coal alone adding Tls. 25 to a bale steam filature, whilst in the country, land and labor are both going up, and the population is also increasing rapidly which may be guaged by the enormous strides Wusieh has made during the past ten years."

In answer to a question by Mr. Ericson, regarding payment to sellers, whether it should be on a Saturday or on Monday, the chairman said the old rule was to make payment on Saturday.

Mr. C. Muller: For a steamer leaving on Saturday payment would be made on Saturday; as it was credited and paid on the same date.

The chairman further suggested that no deviation in the rule of payments be made; to stick to the one rule as laid down by the Association.

The chairman then proposed that the accounts for the year ending May, 1918, be passed. This was seconded by Mr. Clerici.

It was further proposed by the chairman that the fee for the present year be Tls. 20 instead of Tls. 12. This was seconded by Mr. Madier.

A vote of thanks was passed for Mr. A. Jost and Mr. C. Muller, for their work as secretaries during the past year.

The chairman said that the French Chamber of Commerce had approached the Association on the question of daylight saving. He said this was a difficult matter as the dealers didn't finish work before 12 o'clock at night, and didn't get up early in the mornings. If we can persuade them we shall save expenses ourselves and fall in with the hours.

Mr. Muller said he thought it would be better to propose that the clock be advanced an hour. That would make it easier for everybody. In some American firms which had changed the hours it was found that the staff often had to work overtime.

A change in the committee for the ensuing year was then invited by the chairman, who asked the members whether they had anybody to propose.

Mr. Camera, who was retiring owing to his coming absence, suggested that Mr. Bedoni be asked to fill the vacant seat, but this gentleman made his excuses and proposed that the present committee should not be changed.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. Clerici and seconded by Mr. V. Dent, that the committee be re-elected en bloc.

Mr. Dent further suggested a vote of thanks for the work of the committee and this terminated the meeting.

The report for the year contained the following items of interest:

Membership:—At the end of June, 1917, there were 34 members and 5 subscribers. Since then, the following firms became members:

Messrs. Codsi Freres, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Mogi and Co., Nile, Rheims & Co. (successors to J. Gaillard), Clerici, Bedoni and Co. and Messrs. Feroldi and Co. of Lyons became subscribers.

Standard Weights of 10 lbs., 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb. were ordered from the Fairbanks Co. and are at the disposal of members in case of dispute over scales.

Shipping Facilities and Freight:—After it became known in June, 1917, that the P. and O. Company was unable to accept any more silk to Marseilles, it was feared that the M. M. would have to follow suit. A telegram dispatch to the Union des marchands de soie of Lyons asking for their help in the matter resulted in the information reaching us that the M. M. would continue to accept as much silk as was possible under the circumstances. Silk shipments were always rather restricted until by February, 1918, the question of space became very acute. Business suffered because there was no possibility of shipping silk to Marseilles until the end of April when the high freight of 1,200 shillings per measurement ton had to be paid on shipments by non-conference steamers.

The question of delays in shipments owing to lack of space was taken up with Lyons and it was agreed that such delays be accepted as "cas de force majeure." The White Silk Guild and the Steam fil. and Cocoon Merchants Guild were informed of the agreement which naturally had also to be applied to buyers and sellers in Shanghai.

In July and August, 1917, the freight by Conference Lines to Marseilles was raised considerably and at the request of several members of our Association telegrams were sent to the Union des marchands de soie of Lyons and to the Silk Association of America suggesting that the increase in freight be paid in equal proportion by the seller and buyer, especially as buyers of general cargo in most cases were charged with the whole increase in freight. The buyers in Europe as well as those in America declined to accept our suggestion on the ground that those sellers who had not made any special stipulation regarding freight and for insurance had not only taken the risk of an increase but also the chance of a decline of the rates, in which latter case nothing would have been said. The steamship companies concerned made the concession that the new tariff of August was not enforced until the 1st of October.

Improvement of Sericulture:—The endeavors of our Association, combined with the steps taken by the French Chamber of Commerce have finally resulted in the formation of the "Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China," consisting of Messrs. H. Madier and J. Sauvoyre, representing the French Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. E. T. Byrne and E. Denegri representing the Foreign Silk Association and 6 Chinese merchants representing the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Steam fil. and Cocoon Merchants Guild.

Mr. P. Vieil, an expert in sericulture from Indo-China, estimated the expense to start work at Tls. 15/20,000 for the first year. The Chinese Merchants and the French Chamber of Commerce having promised Tls. 5,000 each, it became necessary for our Association to raise at least an equal amount amongst our members who contributed altogether Tls. 6,064.80 to the fund at the disposal of the new committee. Lately, the British Chamber of Commerce sent also a contribution of Tls. 5,000—mostly subscribed by British silk exporters.

It is evident that such sums cannot be raised by the Foreign merchants every year especially as all the efforts are made in the interest of the Chinese peasants and merchants. A petition was, therefore, sent to Peking in order to induce the Chinese Government to provide a certain sum every year, but under the present circumstances it will take some time before the necessary funds will be supplied and it looks very much as if it had not been the first and last time that the foreign silk merchants had to spend money which ought to be supplied by the country reaping the benefit of the good work started this year.

As regards the work itself, the new Committee has started the first station at Wang Ling near Wusieh, other points are under consideration and by next year a large supply of selected seed will be available. The scheme appears to the fully appreciated by the country people and the demand for seed will probably far exceed the supply, at any rate for the first few years.

On February 21 a meeting between representatives of the Silk Association and Chinese Silk Merchants was held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in order to meet Professors Baillie and Woodworth of the Nanking University. Prof. Woodworth proposed to go thoroughly into the question of sericulture in China and to teach the students the best possible method of selecting and raising silkworms. It was, however, agreed that to start with short courses easily understood by students of the farmer class would be a quicker way of spreading the first principles of improved sericulture all over the country. The suggestion was also made that the help of the missionaries be sought because they, in their daily intercourse with the natives, could easier than any other foreigner convince the farmers of the necessity of adopting improved methods of raising silkworms.

Prof. Baillie promised to pay special attention to the mulberry tree for it would be useless to hand selected seed to the farmers if the supply of leaf was not increased too. The question will be studied of selling to the farmers young trees at a cheap price in order to replace the numerous old and useless ones and to increase the area planted with mulberry trees.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅞d. Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, June 13:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅞d. Teady.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 11	—	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 13	—	Hankow	Changon		
June 15	—		Capto		
June 15	—	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
June 17	—	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 13	—	Chinwangtao	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	
June 11	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P. Iron
June 17	—	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
June 10	—		Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 10	—	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 15	—		Kaio Maru	Jap.	
June 17	—	Hankow	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	—	Dalny	Koun Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 17	—	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 15	—		Shyoei Maru	Jap.	
June 17	—	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 11	—	Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
June 15	—	Japan	Tategama Maru	Jap.	
June 15	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 17	—	Hongkong	Wingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 11	—	Chinwangtao	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—		arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1019	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.		Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

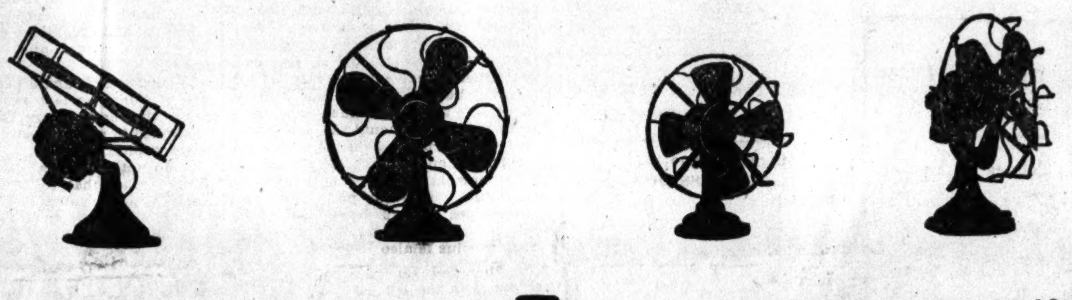
Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

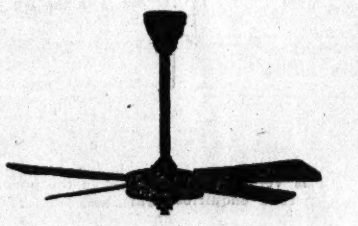
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

WESTINGHOUSE
1918
Fan Motors



10" Stationary Tls. 22.00
10" Oscillating „ 27.00
12" Stationary „ 24.00
12" Oscillating „ 30.00



16" Stationary Tls. 28.00
16" Oscillating „ 33.00
32" Ceiling „ 32.00
56" Ceiling „ 45.00
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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH........dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.46	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ...... dep.	..	9.[illegible]	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.2[illegible]	1.08
WUSIH ....dep.	..	1[illegible].31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.2[illegible]	2.10
CHANGCHOW... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.18	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.1[illegible]	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG. dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.........arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ....dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second day P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.2[illegible]		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.[illegible]5		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.........dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T.P.R. Second day P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.[illegible]0		..
TSINANFU......dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW..........arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ......dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG ......dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ......dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH......arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

(BRANCH LINE)

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North .... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield .... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei .... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South .... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang .... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai .... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing .... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah .... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan .... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow .... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou .... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou .... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow .... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan .... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah .... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing .... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai .... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang .... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South .... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei .... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield .... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North .... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.........	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou.........	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Hangchow......	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, June 18, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Lands 5½% debs 1916 @ Tls. 80.00
Shanghai Lands 6% debs 1902 @ Tls. 95.00
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 113.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 110.00
Batu Anams Tls. 0.70
Senawangs Tls. 7.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 138.00

Unofficial
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.10 June

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange,

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
18 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 18, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
@ 110¼=Tls. 90.70
@ exch. 7.29=Mex. $124.42
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 290
Copper Cash .... per tael 1803
Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/7½=Tls. 4.32
@ exch. 7.29=Mex. $5.93
Peking Bar .... —
Native Interest .... .04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .... 48⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. .... %
4 m-s. .... %
6 m-s. .... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $476½
Consols .... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/7½
London	Demand	4/7¾
India	T.T.	308½
Paris	T.T.	631
Paris	Demand	633½
New York	T.T.	110
New York	Demand	110½
Hongkong	T.T.	70½
Japan	T.T.	47½
Batavia	T.T.	212¾

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/9½d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/9½d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/9¾d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/10d.
Paris	4 m/s.	656½
New York	4 m/s	113¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.

Hk. Tl.	393 @ 4/6¾	£1
"	1 @ 621	France 6.92
"	0.83 @ 108½	Gold $1
"	1 @ 48⅞	Yen 2.30
"	1 @ 15	Rupees 3.82
"	1 @ —	Roubles —
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, June 18, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Telephone @ Tls. 77.00 cash
Unofficial
S'hai Cottons @ Tls. 138.00 cash

Hankow Market

Exports

We have little to report from this market for the week under review, conditions being the same as last reported. Wood oil is very firm in price, owing to numerous enquiries and scarcity of supplies.

Imports

We have to report a quiet week with but little doing, and the market is now closed down for a few days on account of the Dragon Festival. There has been a slight improvement in clearances of greys, and some business has been done in whites and blacks from local stocks. Yarn prices are again down about Tls. 3 per bale, but prices of piece goods have remained quiet steady.

Finance and Money Market

This has been a very quiet week with very little doing either in Bills or Remittances. Taels T.T. on Shanghai remained steady about 96.75 to 96.8, with very limited demand. Dollars eased from 70.4 Buyers and 70.6 Sellers Chinese Market to 70.3 and 70.5 respectively, and close on the easy side. Native Interest:—4%. Changsha exchange: —53 (nominal).

China Mutual Life Insurance Co.

At the twentieth annual general meeting of The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. held at their offices on June 18th, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. H. P. Wadman: That the directors' report together with the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1917, be and they are hereby accepted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill and seconded by Mr. R. Macgregor: That a dividend to shareholders for the year ended 31st December, 1917, be paid, and the same is hereby declared of Tls. 7,500, and that same be applied in paying pro tanto the capital uncalled on the shares.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill and seconded by Mr. A. E. Algar: That Mr. R. Macgregor be and he is hereby re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, and seconded by Mr. R. Macgregor: That Mr. A. E. Algar be and he is hereby re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Dr. G. E. Goode and seconded by Mr. R. Bassett: That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be and they are hereby elected auditors of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

Mr. C. R. Burkill occupied the chair, and he was supported by the directors, Messrs. A. W. Burkill, R. P. Wadman, R. Macgregor, and A. E. Algar, Mr. S. B. Neill, Manager and Actuary, Mr. J. K. Tweed, Manager and Secretary, as well as a number of shareholders and policyholders, representing in all 4,530 shares.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:

"The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time. I will, with your permission, take them as read.

"I will first read the auditors certificate and directors' certificate."

After reading this the chairman continued:

"You will see that the accounts are presented in a different form to that adopted in other years, for reasons given in our report. The change made involves having four columns of figures in place of one, but we considered that the change now made was necessary. You will note that a transfer was made during the year from our silver fund to our gold fund. We decided during the year that whereas, owing to the high rate of interest obtained on silver investments, it was formerly advisable to keep the surplus of assets over liabilities in silver, the rate of exchange became during the year so favorable that we decided to transfer into gold investments the proportion of the surplus held against our policies in gold currencies. The position now is that not only are the liabilities under our policies in gold currencies covered by our gold assets, but a proportionate amount of our surplus is also invested in gold.

"It will be convenient to state at this point that variations in the rate of exchange between gold and silver do not affect our position. Premiums received under policies in gold currencies are invested in gold, and premiums received under policies in silver currencies are invested in silver securities. If for instance, a premium under a Sterling policy is paid to our cashier at the head office in silver, the silver is immediately expended in the purchase of a sterling draft, and forwarded to our London bankers. In this way, we avoid the taking of any risk on exchange, and are quite unaffected by any rise or fall in the rate.

"A further point to which I must call your attention is our treatment of our assets and liabilities in roubles. In 1915 we subscribed for Rbls. 60,000 in the 2nd Russian Internal War Loan. At the beginning of last year we had a few rouble policies on our books, but during the year, as the rouble exchange fell, we had a number of applications for policies in roubles. Following our principle of avoiding any gambling in exchange, we forwarded all premiums under such policies to the credit of our account in roubles with our bankers in Harbin. We ceased writing further business when it became difficult to make remittances to Harbin without danger of loss by theft.

"The results of our valuation show that our liabilities in roubles are more than covered by the amount at our credit in roubles with our bankers, apart from our investment in the Russian War Loan. Even, therefore, if Russia repudiates this loan, we are more than covered in respect of our liabilities in roubles.

"We have, however, considered that the sound view to take was to separate our rouble business entirely. The result of the separation is that in making provision for our bonus or distribution to shareholders, we ignore the value of the excess over our liabilities of rouble investments, or cash in hand, or at bankers. If and when conditions in Russia become more settled, we may be able to make a contribution to our divisible profits from our rouble fund.

"You will notice that we are continuing to increase our investments in British and Allied war loans. considering it our duty to do whatever is possible in this way. Our investments in such loans now amount to over £200,000 and you will be pleased to hear that we have already arranged to make a considerable investment in the forthcoming loan in India.

"The new business secured during the year shows an extremely satisfactory increase and I am very pleased to inform you that the progress during the present year to date is even more gratifying to us when we consider the difficulties with which we are faced and have been faced during the last few years.

"The great war, with its claims upon our man power, has rendered it a matter of great difficulty to keep our organisation in the field and in the office up to effective strength. The great war has caused difficulties other than those of organisation. The curtailment of trade and the shortage of tonnage has caused difficulties in several agencies, and the unsettled state of China continues to affect our agencies in China outside the larger treaty ports. Our agency managers almost without exception have, however, risen to the occasion, and we should like them to know how much we appreciate the strenuous and successful efforts that have been made, and are being made.

"We propose to again pay the same rate of bonus as last years, and to pay to the shareholders Tls. 7,500, to be applied in part payment of the uncalled capital.

"I do not think that there is anything further that calls for any remark from me, unless any gentleman present should wish to ask me any question."

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 2d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 4d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quieter.
Previous quotations, London, June 13:
Spot: 2s. 2d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 4¼d.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.
London, June 12:
Spot: 2s. 1¾d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, June 13.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%. The Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 18%.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 13.—Today's cotton prices were:
Goodmiddling Americans ... 22.56d.
July .... 21.86d.
October .... 19.14d.

CHARLES OF AUSTRIA OPPOSED AT COURT

Strong Faction Of Nobility Said To Be Dissatisfied With His Course In State Affairs

The Hague, April 27.—The formation in Vienna of an "anti-Emperor Charles party," composed of persons prominent in court circles, is reported in a Vienna despatch to the Tageblatt of Berlin. In the party are members of the nobility who were personal friends of Emperor Francis Joseph. The chief argument of the promoters of this movement, the despatch says, is that Emperor Charles is under the influence of Empress Zita, who has failed to grasp the Austrian point of view in regard to high State affairs.

London, April 27.—"One thing is certain," says the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from The Hague, "we are not going to allow Austrian blood to be shed, either now or later on, to retain German conquest."

This statement is made in criticism of Germany's action in the direction of virtual annexation of the former Russian border States of Livonia and Esthonia. The newspaper asks whether the treaty concluded with Russia at Brest-Litovsk is still valid, and adds:

"Germany's action will have to be paid for with another war as soon as Russia is strong enough. This, of course, is entirely German's business."

Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier has for the second time presented his resignation, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich today. The Premier is quoted as declaring that he desired to quit office because he found the situation untenable.

The correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that a great sensation has been caused is Vienna by an announcement that the Papal Nuncio there has begun a disciplinary inquiry, at the request of the Austrian Government, into the case of the Archbishop of Laibach. He is charged with having placed himself at the head of the Southern Slav movement, the aims of which are said to constitute high treason.

Austrian internal conditions, like those of Hungary and the dual monarchy as a whole, have been extremely unsettled for some time, the agitation being due not only to the complications over foreign affairs, but to the question of suffrage reform in Hungary and the racial disputes in both kingdoms.

Premier von Seydler tendered the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet early in February because of troubles with the Polish delegates over the budget, but Emperor Charles refused to allow the Ministers to retire. There were reports from Vienna, through Zurich, last week, that Dr. von Seydler had again offered his resignation, but these were not confirmed.

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL

June 19th
"Runaway Romany"
Gold Rooster Play
in 5 Parts
Also
Scenic and Comic Pictures
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME
For June 19th and 20th

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"THE YEARS OF THE LOCUST"
Five Parts

"WHAT HAPPENED TO WILLIE"
Comedy

"HIS OWN NEMESIS"
Comedy

Open Air Cinema
"VERDUN GARDEN"
474 Avenue Joffre
Tonight Tonight

The Illustrious Star
NORMA TALMADGE
in a picture that will make you smile through your tears.
"PANTHEA"
Masterpiece in Seven acts

The story opens in Moscow with Panthea's brother a nihilist conspiring against the Political Regime, then tells Panthea's story of a Great Love story for all great lovers.

Tonight Tonight
LEO DE MORENO
Étoile Francaise de l' Olympia de Paris in Latest Songs and Dances.

Admission Prices: $1.00 and 70 cents.

Olympic Theatre

Programme
For One Night Only
June 20th

New Paramount Pictograph

NEW COMEDIES
and the special
Paramount Feature
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
Five Parts

TONIGHT
Third Musical Concert
BY
The Moscow Trio

ISIS THEATRE
Tonight Tonight
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and BEVERLY BAYNE in
"THE GREAT SECRET"
The Serial of the Century, Adapted and Directed for the METRO Program by CHRISTY CABANNE
Showing
Episodes 9 and 10 in 4 Parts
also
"THE GRAY GHOST"
Episode 15

TO BE SHOWN NEXT WEEK
The Great Film
"THE WHITE RAVEN"
A METRO Wonder-play in Six acts featuring the Wonderful actress
ETHEL BARRYMORE

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds to "The Eldorado" *Bright Music!*

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"
Our first-class Entertainers!
Aldo-Pini Comical Duo.
Miss Irene Swan,
Miss Paola French, Comical Songs
Miss Dachenko, Russian Songs and Dances.
The Williamson Troupe, Ballet-Dances.

First-Class Floor! Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra "EVERYTHING No. 1" *First-Class Service!*

AT THE **APOLLO THEATRE** "ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TONIGHT

The Latest Triangle Fine Art Film.
"LET KATY DO IT"
"LET KATY DO IT"
A story of a modern cinderella told in cleverly photographed film by that maker of the cinema
D. W. GRIFFITHS
You know just how good the film is and what kind of picture you can expect to see
ANNALS OF THE WAR
with the army of La Belle France
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Lord Mayor's Day in Old Blighty
MACK SENNETT'S BOYS
in a screaming burlesque film
A LOVE RIOT
A LOVE RIOT
Get the dust out of your eyes for this picture is a peach for sore eyes — 1000 laughs to every foot

THURSDAY NEXT

THE PENDLETON ROUND-UP

The annual meeting of the Cowboys for the Championships of the World — **Here's a Little Boost About the Picture**

The greatest portrayal of strength and daring feats ever presented to the public of Shanghai. If you have never witnessed one of those famous "ROUND-UP'S" in reality, here is an opportunity you should not miss, and if you have "seen 'em before" this is a whole lot better than the last one you saw, so don't forget that the Apollo is showing this "GREAT PICTURE" for a few nights only.

All contests shown here are for the "CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD" and introduce the world's greatest aggregation of "COWBOYS," "COWGIRLS," "INDIANS" and the finest collection of horses to be seen in many a day.

The "Pageant" opens with the "GRAND ENTRY" headed by the famous Pendleton Cowboy Band and is followed by the grand charge of all contestants, after which we see the Buck Riding contest, which consists of riding "BUCKING BULLS, STEERS, and BRONCHOS, and believe me "these birds are hard to ride" but you should see how these cowboys do it. They can't come too strong for them, why, even "SHARKEY" the famous Belgrade Bull was none too strong for the wily Cowboy who said "Mawski," "Let'er BUCK" and buck she did.

"Some" Trick riding and fancy roping is shown and introduces "CUB CRUTCHFIELDER" the world's most noted fancy roper.

Then we see a "TUG OF WAR" in which all contestants are strictly neutral, followed by the Maverick Race, in which the first man getting the rope over the steer's horns and holding him, is declared the winner.

The "COWBOYS STANDING RACE" is one that makes the "Chariot Race" a back number.

The "COWGIRLS BUCKING CONTEST" is one of the real excitements and the one big idea with daring young beauties is "to stay on top"—some of them do, and some of them DON'T. This contest introduces Miss Ollie Osborne riding her famous "broncho" SNAKE, and Princess Red Birt, The American Indian Dare-devil, riding her famous broncho "Nut-Cracker," and "Katie Wilkes," the Champion Cowgirl of the West is seen performing some "stunts" that seem almost impossible.

A real Indian Village is seen with more than one thousand real American Indians encamped in their "wigwams" all dressed up and "no place to go."

The stage coaches give you an excellent idea of how luxuriously they traveled in the days of '49. This is followed by some full blood Indian Ceremonials and War Dances that show you where the "One Step and Tango" originated. In the Steer Bull Dogging Contest, you see these cowboys risk their lives more times in thirty seconds than the average man does in thirty years. It is a wonderful struggle for supremacy between man and beast, and speaking of "Mexican Bull Fights" it takes these fellows in this round-up to show the gentle art of throwing a real bull.

The Cowboy Relay Race was most certainly a pastime that originated long before the "safety first" idea was introduced. At the present high price of beef in the United States you can't keep a good "Steer" down consequently these fellows in the Steer Roping Contest have their hands full, but you should see "Scratchem Cowboy" and "Stay Long Time Cowboy" perform some real "stunts."

The Wild Horse Race in which only unbroken range horses are used gives you some real thrills and excitement and after you have seen these wonderful feats of daring you will agree with us when we say "Wild is Right." In thirty seconds these fellows either win a prize, hit the dust, or grab the horn of their saddle which is the S.O.S. of the riding world, why, even "ANGEL" the famous Bucking Ranger said "——What's in a name" and promptly proceeded to buck like H——.

These Round-Up's are held Annually in the United States and will in all probability wane as another generation progresses, but at present they are one of the greatest sights one would care to see, especially if you are fond of thrills and excitement. They show you what is possible in the realm of "horses."

If any one were to tell about these wonderful feats of daring and strength you would say as many others have said "Impossible" but come to the Apollo and see for yourself.

If 60,000 People Travelled Hundreds of Miles to See this Annual, it is Surely Worth a Ten Cent Car or Rickshaw Ride to See the Picture.

NOW GET BUSY = THE PLAN IS AT ROBINSON'S

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeote	
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
[illegible]

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
[illegible] Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ... 19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq, Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ...	55,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China.
Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) ... H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital ... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,595,933.48

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot,
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangements.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ... $300,000.00
Reserve ... $15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917)
$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,248,000.00
U.S. $7,748,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office.
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de lo
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongkong	San Pedro de	
Hankow	Macoris	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Savings Department according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ... 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager

26 The Bund. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) . Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Traveller's and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2330 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3530 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ... $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager,
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin ..	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow ..		..	17.00		..	..	..
Ningpo ..			15.00		..	..	..
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Antung	Shengking	9.00	..		..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo..		.	9.00	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Java Ports ..	Tjimanoek	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.80
Friday, June 21.							
Japan Posts.	Takeshima m.	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Russia & Siberia via Tsuruya and Vladivostock ..	do	..	.	..	c17.00	..	17.00
Japan & America via Moji	do		..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, June 22.							
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Colombia	15.00		..	..	..	14.30
Swatow and Hongkong ..		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe via S. U. A. ..		..	14.00	..	..	..	13.60
Monday, June 24.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Tategami m.			..	..	s20.00	19.30
Japan ports	do	18.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, June 28.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Money orders 4 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration a' 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Launch Services

Saturday, June 22, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 8 a.m.

中孚行

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ... $2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:

London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve ... 12,550,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The P.M. Pacific Liner Colombia will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line), with mails left Moji on Monday, may be expected to arrive today about 7 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from River ports:—Mr. Morfeg.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Wadman.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kitano Maru ... Apr. 17
Kaga Maru ... May 31
For Liverpool
Iyo Maru ... Apr. 6
Shidzuoka Maru ... May 10
For San Francisco
Ecuador ... May 25
Korea Maru ... June 6
Siberia Maru ... June 13
For Seattle
Suwa Maru ... May 19
Fushimi Maru ... June 16
For Tacoma:
Arabia Maru ... June 12
Africa Maru ... June 17
For Vancouver
Monteagle ... May 21
Empress of Japan ... May 27
Key West ... May 27
For Marseilles, etc.
Kirishimayama Maru ... May 13
For Port Said:
Paul Lecat ... June 7

Siccawei Weather Reports

17.—Rather fine warm weather with southerly breezes; the barometers are again bagining to fall.

18.—Overcast, misty damp weather.

Tuesday, June 18, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 P.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	754.05	754.50
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.69	29.70
Variation for mm 12h	−1.92	−2.08
Variation for mm 24h	−0.57	−0.67
Wind—Direction ...	SE	SE
Wind—Kilom per hour	10	3
Wind—Miles ...	6.2	1.9
Temperature—Cen ...	20°4	23°4
Temperature—Fah ...	68.7	74.1
Humidty co: ...	99	89
Nebulosity 5-10 ...	10	10
Rainfall mm ...	—	—
Rainfall inches ...	—	—

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 27	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 25	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 26	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 2	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	—	Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 19	—	Batavia & Java Ports	Tjimanoek	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
June 24	—	London etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 19	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 19	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 20	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 23	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 29	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
July 8	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 9	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 14	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 16	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 19	—	Tientsin, direct	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 20	—	Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 20	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, Antung	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	—	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 22	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	D.L.	Tsingtao	Ekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
June 22	10.00*	Dairen, direct	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 25	noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 18	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
June 18	—	Hankow	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 18	—	Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	San Peh S.N.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 18	—	Cheoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 18	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	5.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 18	D.L.	Tsingtao & Dairen	Toko Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
June 18	—	Tientsin, direct	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 18	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru,** Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, June 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo,** Captain J. M. Johnnessen, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77,

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo,** Captain J. M. Johnnessen, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru,** Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Thursday, June 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. [illegible] The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho,** tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, June 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru,** Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Capt. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tatung** Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 19, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow,** Captain R J. Cain, will leave on Wednesday, June 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, H'KONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning,** Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for above ports on Thursday, June 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire. Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang,** Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave on Tuesday, June 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf Wednesday, June 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN direct.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The Steamer **Hsintah,** Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct. — The Kailan Mining Administration, s.s. Kabafuto Maru June 20. For Freight apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Central Tel. No. 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking,** Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 25, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board wil leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru,** Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 16, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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Union Building, 4 The Bund.
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Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug 13	Hankow	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.				
	June 9		Gnat	Br g-b.				
SD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190			McFeater
WTW	Oct 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
OD	Mar 29	[illegible]	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	48	H. [illegible]
	June 11	Curise	Teal	Br. g-b.				
SD	May 18	Curiss	Toba	Jap. g-b.				
YTPDW	May 10	Curise	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	6	26	

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Monteagle * .... July 31	Monteagle .... July 14
Key West † .... Aug. 9	Key West † .... July 26
Empress of Japan .... Sept. 14	Empress of Japan .. Sept. 3
Monteagle .... Oct. 5	Monteagle .... Sept. 21

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
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* S.S. "NANKING" .... AUGUST 3rd
S.S. "CHINA" .... SEPTEMBER 3rd

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S.S. "NANKING" .... JULY 21st
S.S. "CHINA" .... AUGUST 22nd

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KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	July 29
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	June 25
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	July 5
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE			
CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	June 19
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	June 22
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 29
FOR JAPAN			
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi,	June 26
KOBE TO SEATTLE			
ATSUTA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu,	July 12
FOR HONGKONG			
KATORI MARU	19,000	——	July 8
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	Sept. 3
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SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 22
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Peking Day By Day

The Wine And Tobacco Loan

Commenting on the wine and tobacco monopoly loan, a Tokio paper says that it is natural that Japan should be willing to lend money to China on this security, otherwise the privilege will fall into the hands of other Allies. "But we must take exception to the manner in which the loan is being contracted," continues the Tokio paper. "Such a loan may be negotiated through the Japanese Legation in Peking and need not be entrusted to Count Terauchi's agent, Mr. Nishihara."

A Peking telegram to the Osaka Mainichi, appearing in its issue of the 4th instant, states that sicne his assumption of office as Foreign Minister, Baron Goto has not been on good terms with Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China. Now Mr. Nishihara is negotiating the wine and tobacco monopoly loan with the Chinese Government without consulting the Japanese Legation. Recently the Entente Ministers in Peking made inquiries at the Japanese Legation about the said loan but the report has been denied by Baron Hayashi, who says he practically has no knowledge of it till now. Baron Hayashi is said to be greatly displeased with the conduct of Mr. Nishihara, as he has caused him to give ambiguous replies to the Entente Ministers. The Japanese Minister is reported to have made inquiries at the Japanese Foreign Office about this matter and has also expressed a desire to resign.

Acting Finance Minister To Quit

Owing to the financial difficulties of the Government, Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, acting Minister of Finance, has again prepared a letter of resignation to be presented to the President.

Yuan Shih-k'ai's Tomb

The construction of the Mausoleum of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai has just been completed and the friends and followers of the late President will perform a memorial service on the second anniversary of his death. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has submitted a memorial to the Government containing a set of regulations of ten articles for the preservation of the Mausoleum and the maintenance of the annual memorial services. It says: "As already reported the construction of the Mausoleum of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai is almost completed. According to custom and law, all the tombs and temples of the heroes of the past dynasties are to be protected and the annual sacrifices continued under the supervision of local officials. It is universally admitted that the late President was the man who created this Republic, and whose meritorious services for the country have been known to the whole world. We desire that posterity should admire and adore him for his extraordinary merits, therefore we must try to make the Mausoleum as decent and respectable as we can. It is imperative that regulations should be made to fix the ceremonies in connection with the offering of sacrifices, and to secure effective protection from the local authorities." The Ministry further requests that a Presidential Mandate be issued to call the Mausoleum of the late President at the North of the Anyangchiao Brigade at Changte the Yuan Lin (Yuan's Forest), and that the ground upon which the Mausoleum is constructed should forever be exempted from the payment of taxes.

The Wallenberg Scandal

With reference to the details of the "Wallenberg Scandal" printed in this column some days ago it is interesting to note that Mr. Fleyel, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Tokio, has also been recalled, says the Peking correspondent of the P. & T. Times. Up to the present the reason of this official's recall has not been ascertained, but coming so soon after the recall of his chief certain inferences will be drawn. The new Swedish Minister to Japan is on his way to that country, the official chosen for that position being an ex-Minister of War. In my last notes on the "Wallenberg Scandal" the name of the priestly pro-German carrier of letters from pro-German Swedes and German prisoners in Japan was by a printer's error spelt "Meander" instead of "Neander." The printer may have made this alteration on account of its fitness. Meander, according to the dictionary being "A winding, crooked or involved course—a tortuous or intricate movement." It would therefore appear that the names are synonymous.

Brigandage In Shensi

According to reports from Shensi brigandage is daily growing worse and worse and the local officials appear to be unable to cope with this growing menace to peace and order. Their ranks are being swelled by soldiers who desert from the Government forces, they appearing to find that brigandage is far more profitable that soldiering. It is feared that these bands will increase and the Government is urged to send reinforcements with a view to putting down this kind of lawlessness. It is only a week ago that General Chen Shu-fan managed to break through the cordon of brigands who had surrounded him, and he has now wired to the Government that it is impossible for him to deal with the brigands unless his force is considerably increased. It was suggested by one official that these brigands should be invited to join the Chinese army as a means to preventing them further gaining in strength, but this is opposed, as it should be, by other officials who are of the opinion that this will weaken the morale of the army. The taking of bad characters into the army is an old custom of the Chinese, and only exceptional cases have proved that this to be a wise procedure, for as soon as they have secured a further supply of ammunition they again desert and take up brigandage. That it is necessary for the Government to take drastic action in Shensi there is now no doubt. Complaints are coming in from all parts of the province of the ruthlessness with which the brigands are acting and unless this movement is checked it is feared that it will grow so large as to become a serious menace to the Central Government.

Telegram From Wu Ting-fang

The President has received a telegram from Dr. Wu Ting-fang from Canton dated the 11th inst. containing about 700 words. He mentions the calling of the extraordinary parliament in Canton. He urges the cancellation of the new election and Parliamentary Laws, lately modified by the National Council. He also explains the desire of the South to come to a compromise and requests the President to take the matter up at once. Mention is also made of the publication and cancellation of the agreement recently entered into by China and Japan, and of the danger of reckless borrowing from foreign powers.

Austrian Prisoners Escape

A vernacular paper reports that eight Austrian prisoners of war, hitherto interned in the prisoners' camp in the Western suburbs of the Capital, have escaped and orders have been issued by the Government for their arrest. According to the said paper, it appears that several days ago a party of twenty Austrian prisoners of war interned in the above mentioned prisoners' camp obtained permission from the authorities in charge of the camp to make a sight-seeing trip in the western suburbs of the Metropolis. The party went out under the escort of a Chinese sergeant, but while on their way eight of the prisoners mysteriously disappeared. The matter was immediately reported to the Ministry of War and the latter has issued circular orders to the military and police authorities in the provinces for the arrest of the escaped prisoners.

An Interesting Dinner

There took place at the Wagon Lits Hotel on June 13 a little social gathering, the first of its kind from which great possibilities may arise. The gathering was a dinner party attended by the Chinese journalists and their French confreres at the invitation of M. Duboscq, editor of the Paris Temps, who is at present on a visit to Peking making a study of Chinese affairs, and also working for co-operation between the Chinese and French press with a view to furthering the friendly relations between the two nations. Speeches were made by different members of the party and they all promised their hearty co-operation. The French journalists will be entertained to dinner by their Chinese confreres in the Central Park on Sunday, June 23.

The President And The Election

According to the Chinese papers the President's Office has been showing great interest in all matters connected with the Election. A notice has been posted on the wall of the antechamber of the President's Office, as follows: "All affairs connected with the present Election should be referred to General—— who has been instructed to attend to the same. By the Order of the President, (Singed)————."

Another report in the paper says that not only does the President take great interest in the election, but most of the important personages of his office have been doing their utmost to advance the interests of their chief. A few days ago some of them tried to mortgage the bonds borrowed from the Tsing House in order to utilise the proceeds for engineering the election. Officials of his office have also proceeded to the various provinces and the Special Administrative Areas in connection with Election affairs. A certain Mr. Chang has started for Foochow with letters from Secretaries Chang and Hung to interview the authorities there with the object of securing their co-operation in canvassing for votes for the President.

Japanese And British Merchants Ask For Compensation

Some time ago the Japanese Minister approached the Foreign Office on behalf of the Japanese merchants who have sustained losses in the places where the civil war is going on and asked for compensations. The British Minister also approached the Waichaopu on behalf of the British Asiatic Petroleum Company for the same purpose. A few days ago the Chinese Foreign Office communicated to both the Japanese and British Ministers that the matter will be dealt with after investigation.

China's Ambitions In Mongolia

Considerable comment has been made concerning the large number of motor cars that are now being collected at Kalgan. It is understood that there are between forty-five and fifty cars in that place at the present time. These have nothing to do with the new motor car service across the Gobi, but it is believed that preparations are being made for some military movement in Mongolia. Heretofore any military movement against Outer Mongolia has been hampered by the long journey across the desert and the many natural difficulties which had to be overcome. The sending of a number of soldiers as far as Udde and the report that it was the intention of the Kalgan Tuchun to send a brigade of troops to certain places in Mongolia as reported some days ago, leads one to believe that there may be some truth in the report that the authorlies intend to use these motor cars for military purposes.

Gathering Of The Generals

Gen. Chang Huai-chi, who is at present in Tientsin, has, in compliance with the request of the Government, arrived in Peking, Gen. Ni Shih-chung, accompanying him. General Tsao Kun has telegraphed that on account of his illness it is impossible for him to come to Peking. General Tsao Kun denies the report that he intends to stand for Vice-President.

The Nanking Conference

According to a telegram the representatives of the provincial assemblies held a preparatory meeting at Nanking a few days ago, pending the arrival of a number of representatives of provinces. As a result of this conference a manifesto was issued to the various provinces, explaining to the people the impossibility of the nation continuing further internal fighting and advising both parties to abandon hostilities.

The Kiangsu and Hupeh Tuchuns Will Speak Again

According to an influential person who recently returned to the Capital from Hankow the emissaries of Generals Li Shun and Wang Chan-yuan are busy travelling between Nanking and Hankow. It is believed that the Kiangsu and Hupeh Tuchuns will soon make another declaration regarding the situation. Chao Chun-ching whom the President sent to Nanking some time ago arrived at Wuchang on the 10th instant to sound the views of the two Tuchuns who are so vigorously supporting the Tientsin conference.

This Is To Notify The Public

that we have removed to 20 Nanking Road

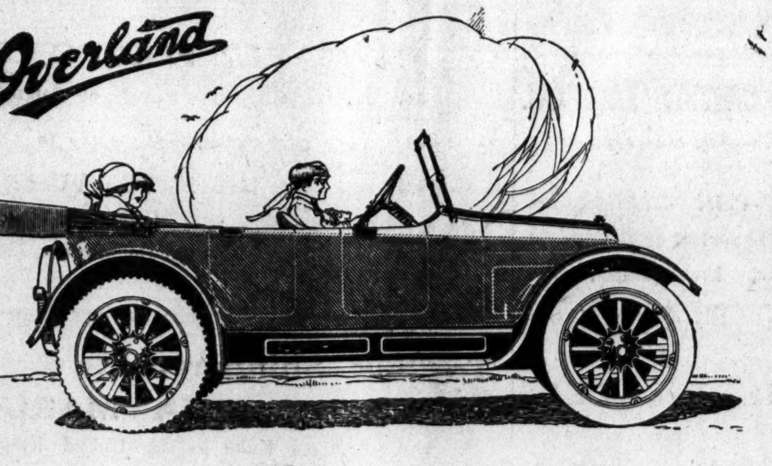
(First Floor)

where we are showing a fine line of Handmade Laces, Embroideries, etc., and which we are offering at very low prices to both wholesale and retail trade.

THE LACE BAZAAR COMPANY

13246

Overland



The Thrift Car

The exceptional value of the famous Overland is further emphasized by present-day thrift demands.

It has the beauty accommodations and livability that meet the demands of the family as well as — the constancy and economy for innumerable business needs.

Get demonstrations of cars in stock

The Central Garage

2a Jinkee Road *'Phone 3809*

A EUROPEAN CUTTER

is now employed by

Henry the Tailor

M. COOPER, formerly with J. Samuelson and Sons, London, is now supervising all our cutting

We offer you his expert services.

Your patronage is solicited

JUST PUBLISHED

The Educational Directory and Year Book of China, 1918,

420 Pages. Illustrated. Price $3 net.

On sale at Ed. Evans & Sons; Kelly & Walsh; Mission Book Co.; Commercial Press.

Part I:

A Review of the Year, 1917.

The Ministry of Education:

Syllabus of Instruction in Primary, Higher Primary and Middle Schools.

Statistics of Education in China.

List of Government Officials. (With Portraits.)

Academic Costume in China (Illustrated) Showing the British and American University Usage, and what Chinese graduates are wearing.

Teaching of Drawing in Chinese Schools (Illustrated). By A Silver Medallist.

Canton Christian College (Illustrated).

Government Education in Peking and its Results (Illustrated).

Educational Societies and Organizations.

University of Hongkong: Regulations of the Junior and Senior Local and Matriculation Examinations.

Part II:

A Directory of Teachers in Universities, Colleges and Schools in which English or other foreign languages are taught, and other people connected with Education in China.

Part III:

A List of Schools, Colleges, Universities, Medical Schools, Etc., in which English or other foreign languages are taught, together with Names of Staff and other Information relating to each Institution.

An Art Prize Competition for Teachers and Students.

13385

Business and Official Notices

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Following from New York "American Censor directs particular attention to the following regulation regarding shipping cablegrams concerning Neutral vessels (not chartered to Allied Firms). They should always contain the name of the vessel. In no case will a shipping cablegram be passed where the identity of the vessel is not made clear to the Censor."

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

18440

Peking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical Schoo
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

JUNE 29th
at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE

BRITISH NAVAL AIR FIGHTERS

One of the greatest films ever seen in China, and showing in wonderful pictures a little of

BRITISH AIR POWER

Also to be shown
MESOPOTAMIA,
Incidents and Scenes in the Great Battle on the Western Front, etc., etc.

Booking at Moutrie's opens on Wednesday morning.

Prices as usual.

18433

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

Phone C. 4718
Hours 10-12; 2-4.
P372 Nanking Road.

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment *on or before that date.*

18384

Drapery Auction at Hill & Co's

Geo. W. Missemer

(formerly associated with Mr. W. Funder)

instructed by H. G. HILL & CO., who are giving up business, will sell at Public Auction TODAY, 19th June, commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m. within their premises 119 Szechuen Road.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of:

Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow Cases; Table Cloth and Napkins; Counterpanes, Curtains, Bath and Face Towels; Irish Linen, Piques, Voiles, Organdies, Nainsooks, Lawns, Long cloths; Swiss Embroidered Dress-Lengths; Silk Stockings, Silk Jerseys, Ladies' Raincoats, Dainty Lingerie, Men's and Women's Canvas Walking and Tennis Shoes; Summer Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; Scotch and Irish Homespuns, Donegal Tweeds, Wool Coat Sweaters; Men's Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, Neckties, Braces;

and

Children's Underwear, Sandals, Boots and Shoes, Raincoats, Sweater Coats, Frocks, Dresses, Tunics, Sailor Suits, Infants Wrappers, Stockings, Sox Tennis Shoes, etc.

also

all the fixtures, Show cases, Counters and Shelves.

On view all day Tuesday, 18th June, catalogues on the premises.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Work is the inevitable condition of human welfare.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.
You pay for samples and telegrams.
We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism (studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2279.

17846

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

BILL SMITH
says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997

NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG have opened consulting rooms at NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD,

Tel. Central No. 1801.

Dr. OKS, MD., specialist for eye, ear, throat and nose diseases.

Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary and skin diseases.

Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

18236

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health!
We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.
PROF. I. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road,
Phone N. 2768.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1295 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

IN ANY DESIGN

$18.50 Mex. & Upwards

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite Battery

has a character all its own

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

"ESAN MARU" FOR PORT SAID

Will leave Shanghai in July or August.

For particulars please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Acting Agents),
Export Department, Shanghai.

Tel. N. 167

18431

To Silk Shippers:—

S.S. "TAJIMA MARU"

will sail from Kobe to the United Kingdom via Cape Town about the middle of July.

For particulars, apply to
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, (S'HAI)
Export Department.

Tel. N. 167.

S.S. "SHOKWA MARU"

will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles the end of this month.

For particulars, apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(Acting Agents),
Export Department—S'hai.

Tel. N. 167.

18430

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, reliable experienced and painstaking, will have spare time to help private students in their homes during the summer vacation or for next term. Please address 759 Avenue Road.

18395

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED at once, a flat of 2 or 3 rooms, unfurnished, with kitchen. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

18426 J.19.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946
Well-furnished rooms with board. Excellent accommodation for table boarders.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached also a large attic, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102.

18370

TO LET: For July, August, September, four roomed flat at No. 1 Bund, completely furnished, facing south. Apply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

18429 J.20.

TO LET: With or without board, beautifully furnished rooms in a private family. Telephone and other conveniences. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

18420 J.23.

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached, select Central locality. Terms: Mex. $150 for couple, $100 for bachelor. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

18381, J, 19.

CENTRAL: To let large cheerful room with board, suitable for two bachelor friends or married couple. Also small room, bathroom attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, top floor.

18326 J.30.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED a small office room, in Central district. Please address to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

18428 J.20.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for local hotel experienced bookkeeper. Reply, stating age, qualifications, references, etc., to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

18404 J.22.

WANTED: Stenographer for Tientsin. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.

18407 J.19.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE with garden to let, Rue Ratard, possession immediately to November 1st. Cool partly screened. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

18435 J.21.

FOUR ROOM HOUSE, two attics. Large garden, near French Park. Rent Tls. 50; 18 months' lease from September. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

18422 J.20.

TO LET: 20 Yates Road, excellent 8 roomed residence, tennis, garage, completely renovated. Inspection and occupation any time. Rent Taels 140. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18401

TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent Taels 55. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18367

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18228

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18227

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, university graduate, one year in Shanghai, wants position as proof-reader. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

18427 J.20.

COMPETENT stenographer, experienced in cabling, filing, general office routine, disengaged afternoons, desires appointment. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

18436 J.21.

POSITION WANTED as salesman by experienced business man (Britisher). Seven years in China. Moderate salary. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

18432 J.20.

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer requires position, beginning of July. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

18423 J.20.

OFFICES, ETC., TO !

TO LET: Two good office rooms with three smaller rooms, Central district. Rent Tls. 60 per month, including light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

18421 J.20.

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, on Nanking Road, from Sept. 1st very desirable offices. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

18316

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18229

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: English bull-dog, colour brindle, imported from England, first-class pedigree; also Japanese puppies 3 months old. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.

18438 J.23.

COLT automatic pistol absolutely new, col. 6.35, and 225 cartridges to fit, for sale. Price $50. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

18439 J.20.

FOR SALE: Pony and carriage. For details apply Box No. A-455, THE CHINA PRESS.

18434 J.20.

FOR SALE: Walframite ore, (consists 70-80% Tungsten) Great quantity can be produced monthly. State price wanted. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

18424 J.20.

FOR SALE: A very stilish Australian horse, victoria, set of new harness, 3 suits mafoo's uniform, 2 sets of covers for carriage. For order to view, please apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

18412 J.25.

FOR SALE: Ford Landaulette, in excellent condition and running order. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd. Motor Garage Tel. No. West 1213.

18406 J.19.

LAND for sale: Jessfield Road, 11 mow lot. Suitable for fine residence. Will be sold cheap to close Estate. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

18408 J.22.

WANTED to purchase: In Western district, residence containing six or seven rooms. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

18409 J.22.

SLIGHTLY USED, 25 horse power, three cylinder, Union (kerosene) Engine, direct connected to Westinghouse 14 kilowatt, 125 volt, 112 ampere, direct current Generator. Selling price Gold $2,500.00. For information apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

18242